The New-York Times.

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A DARING REBEL SCHEME.

Conspiracy in Canada to Set Free the Prisoners on Johnson's Island, and Burn Buffalo and Ogdensburgh.

Information of the Matter Communicated by the Governor-General of Canada.

Prompt Measures Taken to Thwart the Plot.

DISPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The following was received here to-day:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11—Midnight.

To the Mayor of Buffalo:

The British Minister, Lord LYONS, has to-night officially notified the Government that, from telegraphic information received from the Governor-General of Canada, there is reason to believe that there is a plot on foot by persons who have found an asylum in Canada, to invade the United States and destroy the city of Buffalo—that they propose to take possession of some of the steamboats on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island, set free the prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo. This Government will employ all means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from Canada; but as other towns and cities on the shores of the lakes are exposed to the same dangers, it is deemed proper to communicate this information to you, in order that any precautions which the circumstances of the case will permit may be taken.

The Governor-General suggests that the steamboats or other vessels giving cause for suspicion by the number or character of the persons on board, shall be arrested.

You will please acknowledge receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this department any information you may now or hereafter have on this subject. (Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Nov. 12.

It has been ascertained, on inquiry at the proper Bureau, that there are now over 2,000 rebel officers on Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, together with 42 others, classed as guerrillas.

Eighty officers recently captured by MEADE's army are now on the way to that place.

Several days ago there were indications, or perhaps suspicions, that the rebels on that island contemplated a combined movement for the purpose of making their escape, and on this information being communicated to the authorities here, the requisite precautionary measures were immediately taken, including the ordering of a gunboat to the vicinity, to prevent it. Therefore the prisoners could not leave the island were they to make the attempt.

Whatever apprehension may have existed on this subject is now perfectly quieted.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The facts contained in the dispatch sent from Washington this morning with regard to the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, were obtained from official sources. But since then, additional information, authentic in its character, has been obtained, by which it appears that the Governor-General of Canada has given notice through Lord LYONS to the Secretary of State of rebel plots hatched in the British Provinces to deliver the prisoners on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and burn Buffalo and Ogdensburgh. Adequate measures to defeat the nefarious enterprises have been promptly adopted. The comity and good faith of the British authorities are highly appreciated. It is not apprehended that anything serious will grow out of the affair, as the Government was not unprepared for the disclosures made.

DETROIT, Thursday, Nov. 12.

There is very little doubt that a plot has been formed by the rebel refugees in Canada to make hostile demonstrations on the lower lakes; there is not enough, however, made public to make their designs fully apparent, but whatever they may be, it is safe to say that our authorities are on the alert, and the conspirators will meet with a warm reception.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

Rebel Account of Operations to Nov. 10.

The Enemy Still in Possession of the Ruins—9,846 Shots Fired, of which 7,700 Have Struck.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Nov. 11, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Slow firing has been going on all day on Sumter. Fifty-one rifled shot were fired from Battery Gregg last night, all directed at the southwest angle. Sixty rifled shots were fired to-day, and twenty-five mortar-shells, of which seven missed. The whole number of shot and shell fired at Sumter, during the bombardment, is 9,346, of which 7,700 struck. One monitor only was in action to-day. No casualties transpired.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The enemy continues firing slowly. No report from the fort has been received this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The firing from Gregg on Sumter to-day was at intervals of half an hour. Two monitors came up and fired thirty shots. No new movements have been made.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Capture of a Blockade Runner—Political—The Defeat on the Rappahannock.

Richmond papers of the 11th inst., received at Fortress Monroe, contain the following items of news:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Nov. 9.

The Confederate States steamer *Cornubia* was captured yesterday morning by the blockaders, coming in. The *Banshee* narrowly escaped.

JOSEPH C. BROWN was inaugurated Governor of Georgia on the 7th inst.

North Carolina election returns show GATHER ahead of LANDER.

The Richmond *Examiner* admits a rebel defeat on the Rappahannock. HOKES' and HAYES' brigades were captured.

The Frigate Powhatan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The frigate *Powhatan* expects to sail this afternoon or to-morrow under sealed orders.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Stuart's Cavalry Whipped at Mitchell's Station.

Where the Enemy Get Their Supplies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Detachments of our infantry and cavalry this morning handsomely thrashed STUART'S cavalry near Mitchell's Station, three miles southwest of Culpepper. The rest of the army was quiet; but it is the quiet that precedes the storm. We now hold all the ground in Culpepper County that we held six weeks ago.

Among the corrections of chronic errors made by our advance beyond the Rapidan, is the belief in the fable that LEE's army is always starving, and destined soon to die of inanition. However hungry Richmond may be, his soldiers are well fed. Through the new Winter camps on the south side of the Rappahannock, our advance guard was interested to see scattered about numerous empty tin cans once filled with prepared meats and vegetables, and interested to find on them Baltimore and New-York labels. But it is true that LEE's troops are hard up for shoes and clothing. Not an old brogan, nor a trouser leg, nor coat sleeve, could be found among the refuse of the many camps. Cloth and leather are economized.

LEE's purpose to winter between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan is further proven by their preservation of the railroad connecting the two rivers, but the rebels on their retreat across the Rapidan, destroyed the railroad bridge which spans that stream.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Affair at Rodgersville—Fifteen Hundred Prisoners Captured Since He Entered Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

In the recent affair at Rodgersville, Gen. BURNSIDE's forces were overwhelmed by superior numbers.

Gen. BURNSIDE has taken over 1,500 prisoners since he came into Tennessee, independent of the garrison at Cumberland Gap, putting us far ahead of the rebels.

There are some indications of large forces of the rebels coming against us, but we expect to repel them.

At Rodgersville, the rebels captured about 500 men and four pieces of artillery, and thirty-six wagons.

The most of the men captured by the rebels belonged to the Second Tennessee loyal regiment, and over 100 to the Seventeenth Ohio.

We hold from Washington, on the Tennessee River, to Bull's Gap.

Rodgersville, where the 500 men and four cannon were captured by the rebels, is about 60 miles from Knoxville. It has been erroneously stated at but 15 miles distance from that place.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Prospective Movements that are Not to be Made Public Yet—Sinking of Supply Barges.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

All is quiet in front, and positions are mainly unchanged. Any discussion of prospective movements would be contraband. The public may be assured that such a thing as idleness and losing time has no place here, and it will thunder again in this quarter of the sky—before it clears up.

The troops are greatly delighted at the arrival of paymasters with greenbacks enough to go round. The whole army here is to be paid to November.

An unfortunate accident occurred here on the night of Saturday, the 7th inst., near Kelly's Ferry, by the sinking of two barges conveying stores, a mode of transportation the present stage of water now permits.

Further and Interesting Details of Gen. Geary's Action at Wauhatchie.

CAMP OF SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH CORPS, KELLY'S FERRY, Tenn., Sunday, Nov. 1, 1863.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The history of this war shows no more extraordinary success than that gained over the Confederates by Gen. JOHN W. GEARY's command, on the night of Oct. 28, at Wauhatchie, near Kelly's Ferry, in Lookout Valley. The scene of the encounter is almost identical with that of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON's victory over the famous Chief of the Creek Nation, which, prior to the last Indian war, held all the country in this vicinity south of the Tennessee River as their homestead and hunting-ground.

Gen. GEARY had marched down the valley from Bridgeport, Ala., with about eighteen hundred men, forming a portion of Gen. HOOKER's command, whose mission was the reopening of railroad and river communication between Chattanooga and its base of supplies.

The command advanced to within eight miles of Chattanooga, and encamped about five miles in rear of the Eleventh corps, and almost immediately under the guns of the enemy on Lookout Mountain. Expecting an easy victory, the enemy, consisting of three brigades of HOOD's division, LONGSTREET's corps, made a vigorous attack on Gen. GEARY's isolated camp, at about 11 P. M., with the evident design of annihilating the small command. But the men who had withstood the battle storms at Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, were not found unequal to the fearful ordeal, though outnumbered four to one.

Gen. GEARY's men quickly formed behind the embankment of the railroad, and, using it as a breastwork, poured from behind it such a storm of bullets as soon taught the foe that they were wide awake, and not at all disposed to be caught napping in the neighborhood of danger.

Four guns of KNAPP's Pennsylvania battery were placed in position, and at short range threw "spherical case" into the dense columns of the Confederate division, as it moved to the attack across an open field.

The rebel General, true to his well-known system of warfare, attacked our centre with great vigor, and with his whole apparent strength. Finding it impracticable to force the line, he suddenly massed and hurled his forces upon the feeble left of our thin line, and succeeded in a flank movement which, from his superiority in numbers, completely enveloped our rear, taking in the train of wagons, with almost the whole camp. The emergency was great, and but two companies could be spared from the front to resist the assault upon the rear, which had already cost us thirty animals.

This small force succeeded in driving out the flanking party with great slaughter. The conflict raged with great fury for four hours. One by one the men and animals of the battery were killed, until scarce force sufficient to work the guns was left. Capt. ATTWELL and Lieut. GEARY—son of the General—were killed at their post. The rebels seemed to direct their efforts to the capture of the guns to protect which the men were determined, if necessary, to die. The fight raged even to the tents of the General Commanding. Above the roar of musketry could be heard the yells of the foe as they ineffectually stormed our position. Gen. GREENE was wounded while cheering on his men. The stalwart form of Gen. GEARY was ever where the fight raged fiercest, and his stentorian voice resounded along the lines in tones of exhortation to duty. Above all, the moon poured down a ghastly light, revealing the battle-horrors in all their dread proportions. For four hours the battle raged.

When the last round of ammunition had been expended, and the troops had resolved to use the bayonet, the enemy precipitately fled the field, leaving its groaning burden of wounded and the dead to fall into our hands. Over 140 of the latter were buried. Gen. GEARY's loss was but 34 killed and 170 wounded.

This achievement of Gen. GEARY's will rank among the proudest of the war. Had he been surprised and his command defeated the consequence to the Army of the Cumberland would have been fearful to contemplate. But the reestablishment of communication is now a fixed fact, and is alone due to the heroic conduct of a handful of men from the Potomac army, who were determined to show their brethren of the West their worthiness to fight side by side with the heroes of Shiloh and Stone River. J. G.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

FIRST TAX SALE OF LANDS IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

The first sale of lands under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts is advertised to-day by the Tax Commissioners of South Carolina. Twenty-five tracts on Hilton Head Island, valued at $95,000, and a large number of houses and town lots in Beaufort, will be sold at Port Royal on the 1st of December, or from day to day thereafter until the property is sold. The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each town lot and block, to be made publicly by them of such sum as they deem advisable, of not less than one-third their appraised value. Lots not bid up to one-third their appraised value will be withdrawn.

COMMISSARY-GEN. TAYLOR.

JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Commissary-General, United States Army, has been relieved from duty and ordered to Chattanooga. Col. SHIRAS, next in rank, takes his place.

RETALIATORY BILL OF FARE.

It is semi-officially announced that the War Department has requested the authorities at Richmond to inform our authorities what are the rations served out to Union prisoners at Richmond, with a view to serve out to the Confederate officers on our hands similar food, if it can be found.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS CHASE TO GOV. SPRAGUE.

Miss CHASE was married this evening at her house, in the presence of the President and the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of Departments, the foreign Ministers, and the relatives of the bride and groom.

WHO ARE CLAIM AGENTS.

The lawyer's skin will no longer hide the claim agent. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a person presenting claims for payment to any department of the Government is a claim agent, by whatsoever name his calling is baptized, and he must show a license for his business.

SURGEON-GEN. HAMMOND.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND is wholly exonerated from charges of malversation in office, and will soon resume charge of the Medical Department of the army.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Nov. 12.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.

Some time ago the members of the African Civilization Society, who have their room in the Bible House, New-York, addressed a letter to the Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, Commissioner of Emigration, asking him to bring to the notice of the President of the United States the fact of the existence of the Society, and the objects of their organization, which are stated by themselves to be the civilization and Christianization of Africa and of African descendants in any portion of the world, wherever dispersed; also the destruction of the African Slave trade by the introduction of lawful commerce into Africa, the promotion of the growth of cotton and other products there, whereby the natives may become industrious producers as well as consumers of commerce, and generally the elevation of the condition of the colored population of our own country and other lands. Mr. MITCHELL, recently procured the delegation, consisting of five colored men, who came well indorsed by gentlemen of prominence in New-York, an interview with the President of the United States, and they presented to him an address, in which they asked him to place the sum of $5,000 or more, to the credit of the African Civilization Society, with such arrangements that they may draw on the proper department for similar amounts as the progress of their work shall require.

The President gave them a patient hearing and said he would bestow upon their written communication due consideration.

THE CAPTURED BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The steamer *Robert E. Lee*, captured by the *James Adger*, was formerly named the *Giraffe*. She is an iron steamer, of about 800 tons, and was fitted out at Glasgow in 1862. She had been plying between that port and Belfast, and was considered one of the swiftest boats afloat. She has paddle-wheels, and draws about ten feet of water, and has been one of the most successful of the blockade-runners between Bermuda and Wilmington. It is supposed she belonged to the rebel Government, as she has been in command of rebel navy officers.

The *Cornubia*, also recently captured by the *James Adger*, was fitted out in England in the Autumn of 1862. She is a side-wheel fifteen-knot steamer, supposed to belong to the rebel Government. At one time she was called the *Jeff. Davis*. She has been quite as successful as the *Robert E. Lee* in running the blockade. She plied between Bermuda and Wilmington.

The *Ella and Anna*, captured by the *Niphon*, was formerly called the *William O. Harves*. She is an iron side-wheel steamer, 600 or 700 tons burden, and considered fast. All were inward bound for Wilmington, and had valuable cargoes of stores and ammunition.

ARMY EXAMINING BOARD.

A Board for the examination of candidates to fill vacancies in the rank of Second Lieutenants in the Ordnance corps of the Regular Army, is now in session at the Ordnance Office in Washington. All officers of the army, whether regulars or volunteers, are eligible, provided they pass the requisite examination. The rules governing the Board are to be found in General Orders No. 138, of May 18, 1863, from the Adjutant-General's office. The object is to secure young men who are fitted for these special duties, whether educated at West Point or not, and whose future promotion will depend on their passing rigid examination. The Ordnance and Engineer corps are the only ones in the army which adopt this principle, and the sooner it is extended to the whole army, the more its discipline and reputation will improve. Application for examination before the Board must be made to the Chief of Ordnance. The Board will be in session only a few weeks longer. The following rules will govern the Board in their examinations of applicants for a rank not higher than that of Captain: Each applicant will be examined as to his capacity and fitness for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of ordnance officer, mental, physical and moral; he must be proficient in orthography and composition, and able to give prompt and intelligent answers to any questions in relation to geography, physical and political, the divisions of the branches of Government, the functions of each, and their sphere of action; the laws and regulations of the military service, particularly in the Ordnance Department; the reception and issue of, and accountability for ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies; physical science, particularly the laws of chemical combination and analysis, the strength of materials, and the expansion of gasses; mechanical mathematics in their practical application, &c., and must have a fair knowledge of mechanical and architectural drawing. Physically, he will be examined as regards health, age, vision, hearing, freedom from organic disease, and capacity of bearing fatigue and exposure. Morally, he will be examined as to his honesty, loyalty to the United States, and trustworthiness.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

There is no prospect of an early general exchange of prisoners, although our Government is endeavoring to effect such an arrangement. In a few days, however, an exchange of Surgeons will take place, the rebels holding at Richmond 85 belonging to our armies.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized J. H. GOSSLER, Jr., Consul of Prussia at Boston; JUAN Y. PICO VILLANUEVA, Consul of Spain at New-York, and CARL MESSING, Consul of the Principalities of Schaumburg Lippe for the United States, to reside at Philadelphia.

THE VICTORY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army of Gen. KELLY:

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

My information from Lewisburgh is that Gen. AVERILL's victory was most decisive at Droop Mountains. The enemy's force engaged was over 4,000. They acknowledge a loss of 300 killed and wounded. Gen. AVERILL took over 100 prisoners, including field officers—one stand of colors, three pieces of artillery, a large number of small arms, camp equipage and wagons. B. F. KELLY, Brigadier-General.

The Missouri Legislature—The Election.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Nothing of special interest was done in the Legislature yesterday. The Governor's Message relates almost entirely to State matters. It recommends that inducements be held out by the State to emigrants from all countries. Of the relations of the State to the Federal Government, it says:

"There is now no military organization within our borders hostile to the Government of the United States, and there is every evidence that the former feeling of hostility has settled down into quiet acquiescence in the supremacy of that Government, and unwillingness to have the peace of the State further disturbed by rebel organizations."

The *Democrat's* figures in regard to the election in the State, as far as heard from, give a Radical majority of 294, including the soldiers' vote. The *Republican's* footing, including the soldiers' vote, shows a Conservative majority of three.

Whereabouts of the Rebel Generals.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

A special Cairo dispatch to the *Republican* says a telegram, dated Eastport, Miss., Oct. 6, states that Gen. LEE commands at Chattanooga, BRAGG has been sent to Mobile, and LONGSTREET has been left in command in Virginia.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Maj.-Gen. Foster and Staff left here this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for Washington, on the steamer *Carrie Martin*.

The following deaths have taken place here: In the Hampton Hospital—S. E. Adams, 16th New-York battery, Oct. 11; James R. Polk, 19th Wisconsin, Oct. 14; E. R. Lafarge, 19th Wisconsin, Oct. 17; John Grace, conscript, Oct. 31; John McLane, 118th New-York, Oct. 31; Curtis Spencer, 9th Vermont, Oct. 14. In the Chesapeake Hospital—G. W. Hubbard, 9th Vermont, Oct. 16; P. S. Niles, 9th Vermont, Oct. 18; Alex. Keyes, 99th New-York, Oct. 20; Austin Kennedy, 9th Vermont, Oct. 27; E. A. Charlett, 4th Wisconsin, Oct. 20; Austin Boice, 169th New-York, Nov. 8.

Distinguished Baltimoreans at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, Mayor of Baltimore, and seven Commissioners of the Water Board, are on a visit here to inspect the water works in Boston, in contemplation of additions to water supplies for Baltimore. They visited the State House to-day, and were introduced to Gov. ANDREW.

Death of Judge Lane.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 12.

GEORGE W. LANE, United States District Judge of Alabama, died at the Galt House this afternoon of congestion of the lungs.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

CALAIS, Me., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The telegraph line fell between St. George and St. John, New-Brunswick, late this afternoon, and will not be in working order before to-morrow morning. At the latest advices from Halifax, there were no signs of the *Asia*.

Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The sales of Five-Twenties, to-day, amounted to $903,200. The advantage of having full coupons to next May can only be obtained by paying back the interest in gold or its equivalent.

A Rebel Letter.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 10.

The following interesting letter was found upon the body of a rebel soldier at Rappahannock Station. The names are suppressed:

YOUR BIRTHDAY, Sept. 21, 1863.

MY DEAR SON ——: ROBERT has got well and he is all the time talking about you. He is a brisk boy and wants to know why you cant be taken prisoner and come home on parole-like.

There is not a day but that some deserters pass by going home. We have plenty in our neighborhood that have come home and will not go back to the army. A great many have gone to Vicksburgh and claimed protection. The State has gone under, and the negroes have all left and gone over to the Yankees. My son, it seems, hard that you all have to stay there and fight for the rich man's property when they will not themselves fight for it. There are some rich men who are gentlemen, and go in with them all. But where you find one who does this, you find ten who do not. These men are a dead weight to the Confederacy. We have got some men here robbing and doing more damage than the Yankees would have done. They are making more Union men than LINCOLN ever could make. It is beyond description. We cannot believe all you see in thu newspapers; but what I see with my own eyes I can believe. I have made a good crop of corn and some cotton, and if they burn it I will most assuredly go to the Yankees, and claim protection. And I know I am as good a Southern Rights' man as anybody. The rich population have run into Texas, leaving the poor people to do as best they can—burning up their cotton, and talk of burning up all the houses. This will make war among us at home. My son, France and England will divide the United States. In Winn Parish there are 600 men that will not turn out, that is, with the deserters. They are doing something in the Union way. They are trying to get them to go back, threatening to burn their houses; but the Yankees are so near at hand that it keeps our army here busy to keep out of their way. The Yankees are marching on Texas at four different points. They will have fine picking there. Our people will return back to Louisiana, stripped of all they had. These men who have lost their property want to see peace on any terms. These are the men who are hurting the Confederacy by their influence. The Yankees expect that France and Mexico are going to do something for the South. They are turning their guns down the river at Vicksburgh, Natchez, Ellis Cliffs, twenty-five miles below Natchez, and at Port Hudson. If France had come to our assistance when we held Vicksburgh, it would have done some good. But it is too late now. Our men are too much divided, and too many have gone back to the Union. This war was got up drunk, but they will have to settle it sober. There are a great many men here in the South who are to be pitied. My son, I must come to a close. Hoping I may see you shortly. Your affectionate.

P. S.—Do not forget your duty to your God.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE BOHEMIAN AT FATHER POINT.

Threatened Attempt to Take the Rebel Rams Out of the Mersey.

The Rebel Iron-Clads Building in France Will Not be Permitted to Leave Port.

The French Army to Evacuate Rome.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FATHER POINT, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool at noon, 29th, *via* Londonderry 30th ult., passed this Point at 8 o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Sidon* arrived out on the 26th.

The steamship *City of London* reached Liverpool on the night of the 28th.

West Indian mail advices say the rebel privateer *Georgia* passed Falmouth, Jamaica, on the 13th of September, under full steam, and on the same morning she was believed to have captured a steamer. —[This news reached us three weeks since.—ED.]

There had been some little commotion in naval circles in England, owing to a rumor that an attempt would be made to take out to sea by force the steam rams in the Mersey. Orders were received at Plymouth to send a vessel around to Liverpool, and it was stated that after some indecison and countermanding of orders, the iron-plated frigate *Prince Consort* had started for Liverpool. In the meantime another gunboat had reached the Mersey on the 28th, and was anchored opposite LAIRD's yard, ready to start at a moment's notice.

The *Morning Star* announces that the French Government has informed the United States Minister to France, Mr. DAYTON, that the authorization for the construction of certain vessels of war, now proved to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain cannon and munitions of war for their armament, had been withdrawn, and the parties engaged in the business had been warned of the danger of prosecuting the work.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. SPENCE, of Liverpool, which is jubilant at the exciting situation of affairs for the South, and asks what more practical proof is needed of the absurdity of the scheme of conquest than that cotton was quoted at 92c. in New-York, eighteen months after the occupation of New-Orleans.

FRANCE.

Rumors were current that the French army would soon evacuate Rome, leaving only a garrison at Cevita Veccia, and that Spain would send 10,000 troops to Rome.

It was stated that the journey of the Empress EUGENIE to Madrid was not unconnected with this matter.

The *Nation* asserts that the French finances do not at present necessitate the loan of 400,000,000 francs.

The Bourse continued heavy. Rentes declined to 66fr. 90c. Bullion continued to flow from the Bank of France.

POLAND.

An order had been issued that all persons having had passports *vised* at Warsaw, were to quit Poland in one day.

The inhabitants of Warsaw had been ordered to carry lanterns in the evening. No one was allowed out after nine.

PRUSSIA.

The election returns indicated a most decided triumph for the united Liberal party.

DENMARK.

Swedish and Norwegian journals of all parties continued unanimous in energetic opposition to the Danish alliance.

SYRIA.

It was reported that affairs were serious in Syria—20,000 Arabs having revolted in the Hauran.

JAPAN, INDIA, &c.

The Overland mail had arrived with Calcutta dates of Sept. 22, and Hong dates to Sept. 11, and from Shanghae to Sept. 3.

Detailed accounts had been received of the English bombardment of Kana-gawa, Japan. Seven vessels were engaged, including two frigates. The British lost 13 killed and 50 wounded.

The Japanese ammunition was of a superior quality. The forts mounted 93 guns and mortars. The ships were 450 yards from the forts, and it was wonderful that they were not all sunk. The Prince SATZUMA had bought United States guns and ammunition, including four 150-pounders and some thirteen-inch shell guns. Without a land force Admiral KEPPER could do nothing further, and as SATZUMA evinced no desire to negotiate, the fleet left for Yokuhama to refit. The object of the expedition was as far from being gained as ever, and if the Japanese remained obstinate, a large army would be necessary to obtain satisfaction.

India advices say the prospect for cotton in the central provinces was most promising. There was great increase in the amount of land under cultivation.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds steady. Money in good supply. Rates rather easier.

Commercial Intelligence per Bohemian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 29.

The Cotton Market is buoyant with an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. The sales of three days foot up 40,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 29,000. The market closed somewhat easier.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and other parties report: FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firmer at 7s. 10d.@8s. 4d. for Winter Red. CORN is tending upward. Sales at 28s.@28s. 3d. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is steady. Beef steady. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon easier.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

BUTTER steady. LARD quiet. TALLOW dull at 42s.@44s. ASHES steady. SUGAR tends downward, and has declined 6d.@9d. COFFEE inactive. RICE active and still advancing. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet. PETROLEUM tends upward; Refined, 1s. 10d.@2s. 1d.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.

BREADSTUFFS firm but quiet. SUGAR is tending downward. COFFEE easier. TEA quiet and steady for common Congow. RICE buoyant. TALLOW quiet. PETROLEUM tends upward.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares 19⅜@18¾ discount. Erie shares 65@67. Consols for Money, 93⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales of Cotton for the week, 63,820 bales; of which speculators took 31,530, and exporters 10,550 bales.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR firm and in fair demand, COFFEE in increased demand and merchants have more confidence. TEA unchanged in value. RICE at large rates and very firm. SALTPETER, many parcels sold and at very full prices. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Second Report.—No change. Sales 6,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—We have rather a small attendance at this morning's market. Wheat quiet but firm; fine qualities command a slight advance. Flour unchanged in value. Oats and Oatmeal without change in value. Indian Corn still held firmly at 28s. 6d. Beans steady.

Imports from the 27th to the 29th of October, inclusive—Wheat, 12,524 quarters; Barley, 1,238 qrs.; Malt, 5 qrs.; Oats, 701 qrs.; Indian Corn, 5 qrs.; Oatmeal, 5,619 loads; Flour, 3,578 sacks, and 5,567 bbls.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Closing price of Consols for money, 93⅛; on account, 93⅛; 3 ₱ cents, 91⅞@91¾.

TRADE REPORT.

We have a very steady market to-day, with a fair and legitimate amount of business going on both in Cloth and Yarn—the former decidedly dearer than on Tuesday, and the latter commands, at least, the extreme prices of that day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MINERS' RIOTS.

The Carbon, (Penn.,) Thugs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BEAVER MEADOWS, (Penn.,) Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The military authorities of the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania are making short work with the Carbon Thugs. The call of the mine owners for assistance was promptly answered on Sunday, by the arrival at Beaver Meadows of two companies of the Invalid corps, under the command of Capt. D. L. BECKWITH, as senior Captain and ranking officer.

On arriving at his post, Capt. BECKWITH went vigorously at work, and the results of two days' determined action have effectually quelled an outbreak which threatened the most disastrous consequences to every coal-burner in the land. During Monday night, Lieut. BURNS, of the Fifth Company, with a squad of men, under the guidance of Deputy-Sheriff EBERLY, of Mauch Chunk, patroled the hamlets of Yorktown, Frenchtown, and Audenried, exploring the numerous sinks and dens which curse every acre of this township. Over thirty-five prisoners were brought in, against many of whom positive evidence can be adduced of their riotous and murderous propensities; against three of them the strongest presumptive testimony exists of their complicity, if not actual participation in the murder of Mr. SMITH. On their arrest, every one of the a was subjected to an examination before the commanding officer, and confronted by the citizens whose lives they had threatened, and to whom many of their deeds of violence and murder were familiar.

These ruffians are ignorant, brutal, and in the majority of instances animal in appearance and instinct. Yet many of them exhibit a degree of information derived from incendiary mob orators, and a low cunning sharpened by self-interest, which makes it evident enough that the energetic measures adopted by Capt. BECKWITH are the only remedies than can be of any efficacy.

Proof is abundant that this embryo rebellion covers a wide surface. A few facts will illustrate this.

On the occasion of any force arriving at any point in the township, the result is immediately telegraphed by a series of picket shots, for a distance of many miles. For one week, Capt. YATES' detachment of 60 men was the only force in the township. On the night of Saturday last, a force estimated at over 1,000 armed men, assembled in the brush surrounding the house of Mrs. SMITH, the temporary headquarters of the detachment, with the avowed intention of butchering Mr. HALL, of Philadelphia, the partner of the late Mr. SMITH, and an owner of the most extensive mining lands in the county. The arrival of a cavalry force from Pottsville, sent to reinforce Capt. YATES, was telegraphed by a succession of shots, that were heard in rapid succession extending along a line of four miles in extent.

One shot is the signal to disperse their battalion. Two fired in rapid succession is their "assembly." Sometimes three shots are passed down the line, the meaning of which has not yet been developed.

The motive of the leaders who have begun this accursed work of death is undoubtedly political. The stoppage of the coal supply, or such an advance in its price as would create a panic, is the object aimed at. Among the rank and file the motive is a rise of wages and the absolute control of the mines. Murder is but the means, a mere auxiliary, which, however, is used unsparingly and unhesitatingly. "Notice to quit" is almost always served upon the victim, not in the expectation that he will leave, but in order to give publicity to their system of terrorism.

A mere punishment of these villians will not prove an effective remedy. While a military force invests this district quiet will continue. A holy horror of the bayonet pervades the Hibernian bosom. Nothing but masked politeness meets a group of four men, though a slung-shot and eight or ten assassins are the sure visitants of a stray blue coat.

Remove the force, and a carnival of bloodshed and riot will reign. The mine-owners are the men who can quiet matters. Let the Government insure continued protection to the latter, so that they can clear the vicinity by the discharge of these ruffians, and one-third more coal at one-third less price will replenish the market, and the Copperhead poison which has already murdered so many good and true men, will be purged from the body politic of Carbon County.

Test Vote of a New-York Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS—PLYMOUTH, N. C., Nov. 4, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As yesterday was election day in our State we thought it best to give the officers and men an opportunity to express themselves. Accordingly a quantity of regular State tickets were struck off and distributed. At 1 o'clock P. M. the Inspectors opened their boxes and companies voted in succession—each man voting deliberately and uninfluenced. The idea that men in service—as has been alleged by politicians at the North—are coerced and do not cast their votes as they would, is as false as it is foolish. The soldier don't live who has been one year in service but knows better than to obey any order interfering with his private right.

The whole vote cast was	386
For the Union ticket. (De Pew)	338
For the Democratic ticket, (St. John)	48
Total	386

Every officer in the regiment who voted cast his vote for the De Pew ticket.

You will confer a favor upon the members of the regiment by giving this statement an insertion in your paper. Respectfully,

WM. W. CLARKE, Lieutenant-Colonel Eighty-fifth N. Y. V.

PEOPLE'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee was held last evening at No. 639 Broadway, IRA O. MILLER in the chair, when upward of an hour was occupied in discussing and settling the claims of contesting delegations for seats in the Committee. The following reports of nominations made by the respective Conventions organized under the People's Union Central Committee were then made:

Fifth Councilmanic Convention—Allan Rutherford, Hugh Nesbitt, Thos. H. Seymour.

Twenty-first Ward School Officers—Daniel Wilman, Commissioner; B. B. Attenbury, A. G. Dunn, Trustees; J. W. Yard, Inspector.

Sixth Councilmanic Convention—Wm. S. Opdyke, Alex. Eagleson, Wm. Hepburn, Wm. H. Housner, Elbert Robertson, John H. Pulis.

Fourth Judicial Convention—Wm. H. Van Cott, Civil Justice; George W. Dilks, Police Justice.

The remaining Committees reported progress.

Dr. WILDER reported that the Committee appointed for the purpose had waited upon ORISON BLUNT, and tendered him the nomination for Mayor, which Mr. BLUNT had accepted.

A communication was received from the officers of SICKLES' cavalry, asking an appropriation from the Committee for the purpose of establishing a bounty fund for recruiting purposes. Messrs. ORISON BLUNT, WALDO HUTCHINGS, Dr. ALEX. WILDER, SOLON J. JOSEPH and BENJ. F. MANIERRE were appointed a Committee to carry out the object of the communication. The Committee then adjourned.

The Canadian Government.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The *Globe*, to-day, says that the Government has withdrawn its account from the Bank of Upper Canada, transferring it to the Bank of Montreal, which bank, among other arrangements, has agreed to take a million and a half of five per cent. Provincial Debentures at 98.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT — CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Nos. Short Causes—32-3, 4203, 4093, 2069, 2451. *Clackson vs. Holland.*—General Calendar—Nos. 3297, 3299, 3310, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3326. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Short Causes.—Nos. 2963½, 3124, 3810, 4128, 4250, 4126.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 261, 234, 177, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 337.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2170, 1775, 469, 2235, 2248, 2254, 284. *Part II.*—No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I*—Nos. 821, 2057, 2058, 2107, 1040, 1040½, 3297, 2491, 1181, 2559, 2775, 757, 1511, 495, 2263. *Part II.*—Same as as yesterday.

Notes of Admiralty Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

ALIEN ENEMIES.

The United States vs. Seventeen Hundred and Fifty-six Shares of the Stock of the Great Western Railway, and Moneys Due Thereon.—This was a motion to strike out a claim and answer. This action was brought for the seizure and confiscation of the property named, as being owned by Leroy M. Wiley, being an alien enemy of the United States. Process was duly issued and the property seized. The Railroad Company intervened, and put in an answer and claim in opposition to the information. An answer was also filed purporting to be that of Leroy M. Wiley, of Eufaula, in the State of Alabama, and verified by the oath of Mr. Barlow, one of the Proctors.

The District-Attorney thereupon, on an affidavit, stating that Wiley lived in Alabama, and had done so ever since the rebellion broke out, moved the Court that this answer, and claim, and appearance, be stricken out.

Held by the Court—That it is assumed that an actual and earnest contestation is contemplated between the parties seeking to be heard as to the real ownership of the property.

That the claim of the Company is entitled to be heard and adjudged upon according to the principles of law and justice, and it cannot be permitted that any party, without having a lawful standing in Court, shall intercept or intermeddle with the orderly action of the law in its due processes.

That the gist of the libelants' application is that Wiley has no standing in a Court of the United States in respect to claims, property, interests or trusts of any kind in suit or prosecution before the Court, he being an alien enemy of the United States, and thus disqualified from being a volunteer party in respect to civil suits before those tribunals, resting upon contracts or legal liabilities unless, perhaps, ransom bills, or bills of exchange for personal subsistence drawn by prisoners of war and held by alien enemies, may be exceptions. (1 Kent, 68; 2 Wildon on International Law, 274, 275.) That Wiley, by intervening and attempting to enforce a supposed title or lien in respect to this property would become a party—actor in the suit equally as if prominent in its inception. This, in a judicial sense, is the legal relation of both parties to the suit in actions *in rem*, as each side acts affirmatively in carrying on the processes and remedies important to them respectively and seeks positive adjudications in his favor.

That the Court must take judicial knowledge that Alabama is an insurrectionary State.

That this condition constitutes all the inhabitants of that State alien enemies of this country.

This is, indisputably, a clear principle of international law in regard to residents in countries foreign to each other. (3 Phill. International Law, Ch. 6. § 82; Halleck Laws of War, Ch. 29 § 6; Kent 76; 18 How. 112.) And the Supreme Court has declared that residents of the seceded States are with the United States, are enemies to the country, to the same effect as if citizens or subjects of a foreign country. (The United States *vs.* Hannaw, decided March, 1863.)

That it is not important to decide whether the rights of Wiley, in this property, are determined definitely by the subsisting state of hostilities, or are only suspended during them.

That he is disqualified from becoming a party to this action.

That the application must be granted and his claim and answer must be stricken from the files.

For the United States, District-Attorney Smith; for Wiley, Messrs. Bowrin, Larocque and Barlow.

LIEN—COOPERING CARGO.

Robert L. Shay et al. vs. The Bark Wilhelmine.—This case was submitted to the Court on a concise statement of facts and points of law. The vessel was in this port having on board for delivery here 195 casks of soda, &c., and her master employed the libelants, who are coopers, to cooper the casks, which they did, and were entitled to $190 36 therefor. The answer denied that the libelants were employed for the owner of the vessel, and raised the point that the demand was not of Admiralty jurisdiction, and that the libel stated no lien.

Held by the Court.—That no elements accompany the submission from which the Court can imply a lien on the vessel in favor of the libelants. There is nothing conducing to prove a maritime employment of the vessel, or any connection of lading with a voyage, or any liability or interest of the owner of the vessel in the casks. There is no evidence whether she is a foreign or domestic vessel, or is in in a home or foreign service.

A decree must therefore be entered dismissing the libel with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Stevenson; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

LIEN ON VESSEL—CHARTER—VOYAGE NOT COMMENCED.

Vincenzio Salzobel et al vs. The Brig Rolling Wave and W. W. Collins, her Master—This action was brought to recover damages for breach of a charter party. The libel alleged that the charter was made at Philadelphia, May 22, 1862, between Collins and Rubira & Co., agent of the libelants, who live in Cuba, for a voyage from Cienfuegos to the United States, and that the charter was wholly uncomplied with by the vessel.

The answer denied that the allegations of the libel constitute any cause of action against the vessel, and set up other matters, which, not being supported by proofs, cannot be considered by the Court. The case was submitted to the Court on the libel and answer.

Held by the Court.—That the contract is of a maritime character, and comes within the scope of a Court of Admiralty.

But that the authority of the Court cannot be exercised *in rem* against the ship to compel the performance by her of agreements in relation to the cargo to be transported in her, unless the cargo is actually or constructively in her possession. (18 How., 182; 19 How., &c.)

That the action *in rem* cannot be maintained on the averment of the libel.

That the libelants, however, may possess a right to seek relief under the other form of the action by charging the master personally for the damages.

Libel dismissed as to the vessel.

For libelant, Messrs. Eaton, Davis, and Tailler; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

PRACTICE—TIME TO ALTAR A DECREE.

Emory J. Griswold vs. The Brig Belle.—This was a motion to substitute the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company as libelant in the cause. The libel was filed to recover damages for a collision; the vessel was arrested and bonded in the sum of $7,000. In May last a similar motion was made, which was denied at the June Term, and at the September Term the application was renewed on other papers, and adjourned till the October Term.

Held by the Court—That the principles of practice in the United States Courts bar the petitioners of all right to ask relief in this case, by any rehearing or reconsideration of the decision made in the same matter at the June term.

That the Supreme Court has settled the doctrine that an inferior court of the United States cannot, after the term in which a judgment was rendered before it, reverse or change the same for any cause of law or equity. The act is void in law and will be reversed on writ of error by the Supreme Court. (7 Cranch, 1; 3 How. 413-424; 6 How. 31-40.) Motion therefore denied.

For libelant, Mr. Edwards; for claimants; Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Revenue Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

ALLOWANCE FOR DRAFT ON SUGAR.

James Napier et al. vs. *Hiram Barney.*—NELSON, C. J.—This suit is brought to recover back an alleged excess of duties exacted on 5,000 bags of sugar, imported from Pariba, Brazil, in the bark *Spirit of the Times*, Dec. 1, 1861. The duties exacted were two cents per pound, by weight, under the Act of March 2, 1861. There is no dispute as to the rate of duty, or that it is to be charged according to weight. The dispute arises out of the allowances or deductions to be made to the merchant when the duties on the articles are to be ascertained by weight. The 58th section of the Act of March 2, 1799, provides that the following allowances shall be made for the *drafts and tare* of articles subject to duty by weight: "for draft on any quantity of one hundred weight, or one hundred and twelve pounds, one pound; on any quantity above one and not exceeding two hundred weight, two pounds," and so on till the last clause, which is, "on any quantity above ten and not exceeding eighteen hundred weight, seven pounds; and on any quantity above eighteen hundred weight, nine pounds." This latter allowance is the maximum.

"For tare on every whole chest of Bohea tea, seventy pounds;" and so on enumerating half and quarter chests, and the different kinds of tea, with the quantity to be allowed for the tare; "on sugar other than loaf sugar, in casks, 12 per cent.; in boxes, 15 per cent.: in bags or mats, 5 per cent." This 58th section is taken substantially from the 35th section of the act of 4th August, 1790.

The tare was allowed in this case, but the draft refused.

Draft and tare, in a commercial sense and usage, have a separate and distinct meaning and application. The former is an allowance to the merchant when the duty is ascertained by weight, as in the present instance, to insure good weight to him—as defined in some of the books, "a small allowance in weighable goods made by the King to the importer." It is to compensate for any loss that may occur from the handling of the scales in the weighing, so that when weighed the second time the article would hold out good weight.

The latter, tare, is allowed for outside, or covering of the article imported, whether box, barrel, bags, bales, mats, &c.

Now, the tare in this case was allowed, the total allowance for the draft was refused. We cannot perceive any distinction between the two as to the right to the allowance of the one simply as express and explicit on the statute as the other. Both might as well have been denied as either. It is a mistake to suppose that the allowance for the tare covers that of the draft, for, as is seen, it is intended to cover a different loss, and incident to the weighing of the article, while the other relates to the loss from the rough outside covering of it.

Neither is there anything in the suggestion made on the trial of inequality in the weighing of small and large packages. If they are small, numbers, to the of the amount of fifteen or twenty, depending on the bulk or size, are weighed together.

The 16th section of the act of 14th July, 1862, modified the allowance of the tare under the 58th section of the act of 1799, and repealed it altogether as far as it related to the draft. We know of no other way of getting rid of a positive enactment, and hence must hold the plaintiffs are entitled to recover.

Judgment for the plaintiffs for $158 40.

For plaintiffs Mr. Ridgway and Mr. Culver; for defendant District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Alien.

HALF STORAGE—GOODS LEFT ON THE VESSEL.

David Ogden vs. *Hiram Barney.*—NELSON, C. J.—This suit is brought to recover back money paid for half storage. We had occasion heretofore, in the case of Irvin *et al vs.* Schell, to look into the question, and came to the conclusion that the charge was one wholly without any legal foundation and arbitrary; but we denied the right of the plaintiffs to recover, on the ground that, under the circumstances of the case, the payment was voluniary, and therefore not the subject of an action. In that case the plaintiffs had entered their goods for warehousing in the accustomed way, and by the authority of the law designating one of the authorized warehouses to receive them. They afterwards, and before the removal of the goods changed their minds, and applied to the Collector to withdraw the warehouse entry, and to get a permit to land them for consumption. Under the regulation of the Customs, this could be done on payment of half storage. We said in that case "that the charge was made for a favor granted to the merchant in permitting him to land the goods for consumption after he had entered them for warehousing; that, after being thus entered, the Collector might doubtless have compelled him to procure his goods in the usual way, through the warehouse, which would have increased considerably the expense." It was admitted in that case that there was no law authorizing the charge of half storage, and that the Collector might have adopted any other rule of compensation. That, instead of charging the $96 26, he might have charged $500, with equal authority. But the merchant preferred paying the sum charged to the delay and expense of following his goods through the warehouse, which he might have done, and hence the payment was voluntary.

In the present case, the claim of the Collector goes far beyond the former one. No warehouse entry was made by the plaintiff at all. The whole foundation of the claim is a fiction. It is true, there appears on the entry in the handwriting of the plaintiff, "Vessel as warehouse." But, we know of no law, nor has any been referred to, which authorizes the Collector to convert the vessel in which the goods arrive into a warehouse, and by this contrivance lay a foundation for charges incident to the warehousing system as established by law. On this entry the merchant could not have removed his goods to a warehouse on land, nor could the Collector have compelled him to remove them. On the contrary, the Collector was bound to give a permit when requested, which costs but a few saillings, to land the goods on payment of the duties.

The case shows that the note made on the entry, "Vessel as warehouse," was intended, simply as a request that the goods might remain in the vessel for the present, and which was acceded to, under the charge of the inspector. In point of fact, the goods remained in the vessel but two days beyond the period allowed for the discharge of the cargo, and for which two days six dollars were charged for the extra services of the inspector and paid. But in addition to this, ten dollars for half storage is set up against the merchant for keeping the goods in his own vessel.

We cannot say the case falls within the principle of Irvin *et al vs.* Schell, and must hold that the plaintiff is entitled to recover. Judgment for plaintiff for ten dollars.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Webster & Craig; for defendant District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Alien.

Rights of an Assignee under an Assignment for his own Benefit, he Knowing the Insolvency of the Assignors.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Monell.

William Locshigle et al. vs. Richard L. Baldwin et al.—This was an action to set aside a sale made by the defendants, Baldwin & Co., to the defendant Miles, and to set aside a subsequent assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by Baldwin & Co. to Chas. S. Baldwin, who was not a member of the new firm.

The cause came on for trial before Justice MONELL, in January last, and the complaint was dismissed, and the facts found as follows: That on the 6th of November, 1861, the firm of Baldwin & Co. being indebted to Chas. Miles to the amount of from five to six thousand dollars, executed and delivered to him a bill of sale, dated on that day, for the consideration of $8,000, of all the goods and merchandise belonging to them in the premises No. 339 Broadway; also transferring to him their books of account and bills receivable, Miles, at the same time, executing to them an agreement to account to them for any surplus proceeds of the property sold to him, after payment of his debt. Possession was delivered to Miles, and he subsequently gave to Baldwin & Co. his four several promissory notes for the $8,000, payable in six, nine, twelve and fifteen months. These notes were assigned to Chas. S. Baldwin by Baldwin & Co., and also the agreement as to any surplus.

The plaintiffs were judgment creditors of Baldwin & Co. for the debt contracted before the sale to Miles, and their execution was returned unsatisfied, although the defendants were not at any time under any injunction, nor was there any receiver appointed. The Court found that Miles was a *bona fide* creditor of Baldwin & Co. to the amount of the alleged indebtedness to him, and that their conveyance to him was for an adequate consideration, and was received by him without knowledge of any fraudulent intent on the part of Baldwin & Co., if any existed. And further, that there was no intent on the part of Baldwin & Co. to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors, either in the making of the sale or conveyance to Miles, or in the making the assignment to Charles S. Baldwin.

As matter of law, the Court found that, under the above facts, Miles was protected; that the sale to him was legal and valid, that the assignment to Charles S. Baldwin was legal and valid, that there was no ground to the relief demanded in the complaint, and that the complaint should be dismissed.

From this judgment dismissing the complaint, the plaintiffs appealed, contending that as the insolvency of the defendants was known to Miles as well as to themselves, Miles' agreement, on the 6th November, to take their property, and after paying his own debt to return them the surplus, was a sale that operated to hinder and delay and defraud creditors, because it withdrew the debtors' property *pro tanto* from the creditors' suits and executions. This transaction, standing by itself, is void as against creditors. It was also urged that this assignment empowered the assignee to sell on credit, and being such an instrument, was void by former decisions of the Court of Appeals.

Appeal argued and decision reserved.

W. Watson for plaintiffs; S. H. Thayer and Edwards Pierrepont for defendants.

Non-Payment by Failure of Bank—Subsequent Promise of Maker.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Monell.

Frederick Hazelton et al. vs. Marcus Colburn.—This action was brought to recover from the maker the amount of a check which was not paid on presentation, the Bank having stopped payment.

The check was made and paid to the plaintiffs' agents on the 10th October, but was not presented until the 12th, as admitted by the plaintiffs; but the defendant claimed that the Bank did not fail till the 14th, and offered evidence to prove the fact.

The plaintiffs, however, claimed that the delay in presenting the check was caused by a subsequent promise of the defendant to pay it, made on the 13th. This promise the defendant denied, and swore that he never knew of the non-payment of the check until the 18th, five days later than the promise relied on.

The books of the bank were opened to show that its failure did not take place until the 14th, but they were excluded. The defendant excepted to this ruling, and also to the admission of evidence to contradict his statement on points concerning which he was not cross-examined; and, also, to the refusal to nonsuit, and to the charge of the Court. The case resulted in favor of the plaintiffs, and the defendant appealed, urging that the motion for nonsuit should have been granted, on the ground that the delay in presenting the check for payment discharged the maker. Also, that the exclusion of the books of the bank to show the time of its failure was an error.

The case was argued, and decision reserved.

B. L. Billings and C. W. Sanford for plaintiffs; L. A. Fuller for defendant.

Important Suit on a Promissory Note—Judge Hilton and Alexander T. Stewart Examined as Witnesses.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Edward E. Mitchell, William McMurray and George G. Byron, Executors of the last will of Witham H. Burrows, deceased vs. *Philip S. Van Rensselaer.*—This is an action to recover on a promissory note of the amount of $10,000 made in July, 1853, by the defendant to the order of Philip Burrows and delivered to him and, afterwards, before maturity, transferred for a valuable consideration to William H. Burrows. William H. Burrows died in 1859, and this suit was commenced in the year, 1860 to recover this note, William H. Burrows was one of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. The defendant, Philip S. Van Rensselaer was the owner and holder of the Metropolitan Hotel in this City. The defense admit the making and delivery of the note to Philip Burrows, the payee mentioned therein, but allege that said note was without any consideration, and further, that it was [illegible] Philip Burrows to his brother, William H. Burrows without any consideration or value whatever. Defendant also alleges that at the time of making this note Philip Burrows was his attorney and counsel and had principal charge of his business and property in procuring and paying moneys for defendant, and that the said Philip Burrows fraudulently represented to defendant that his said business required the raising of a large amount of money, whereby defendant was induced to make and deliver the note in suit to Philip Burrows, to be used in raising money to be paid for defendant on outstanding liabilities incurred in building the Metropolitan Hotel. That all such representations of Philip Burrows were false, and that the note in suit was applied by the said Philip Burrows solely to his own use and benefit, and by him transferred to his brother, without consideration.

Plaintiff put in evidence a check of Alex. T. Stewart & Co.—of which firm William A. Burrows was a member—for $10,000 to the order of Philip Burrows, and dated about the time of the making of this note, which check they claim was the consideration money in the transfer of the note. Judge Hilton was examined as a witness for the defence, chiefly in relation to his knowledge of the business relations existing between Philip Burrows and his brother. Alexander T. Stewart was also examined on the same subject. Case still on.

E. P. Smith for the defendant; Ex-Judge Mitchell and Wm. Fullerton for the plaintiff.

Action for Criminal Connexion with a Child—Verdict for Defendant.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Alien.

Jacob Gazel vs. *Samuel Squires.*—This case, reported in the TIMES of the 9th, an action for damages for a criminal connexion with a child eight years of age, was decided yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant, exonerating him completely, and giving him an allowance of $100.

James M. Smith for the plaintiff; John McKeon for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Augustus Barnum vs. *Nancy Barnum.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Charles Thoring vs. Franklin et al.—Exceptions of plaintiff's attorney and of defendants overruled, and report confirmed without costs.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1863, One o'clock P. M.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Petition of the officers of the Fifty-fifth regiment, on behalf of said regiment, for the use of the building corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, as an armory.

Thereupon he presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The building in Hall-place, corner of Seventh-street, formerly occupied by the Second regiment, New-York National Guard, is now vacant; and,

Whereas, There is a lease of said building which will expire on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; therefore

Resolved, That the building corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, formerly occupied as an armory by the Second regiment New-York National Guard, be set apart and assigned to the use of the Fifty-fifth regiment New-York National Guard, for the unexpired term of said lease, to be used as an armory and a drill-room.

Which was adopted.

And directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening for concurrence.

By Alderman Ryers—

Bill of —— Johnson, for material furnished contractor for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Martin R. Zabriskie and others to change the grade of Eighth and Ninth avenues, and remove reservoir below Ninety-second-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of Lewis H. Phillip, to be paid for dredging out slip.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Managers of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of New-York, for grant of a piece of land on Ward's Island, on which to erect an asylum.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property owners in Nineteenth-street for a pier.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of Charles M. Connelly and others against the further construction of a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in favor of Charles E. Manning, to be in full compensation for clerical services rendered by him to the Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the said amount to be charged to the account of City Contingencies, or any other appropriate funds.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board why the various streets and avenues are not lighted with gas as directed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be granted to New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to lay a single track of railroad from the inside of their freight depot, corner of Franklin and Elm streets, down Elm-street to the corner of Leonard and Elm streets.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of numbers one hundred and eighty-two, one hundred and eighty-four and one hundred and eighty-six Hudson-street, be flagged, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be lighted with gas forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Hose Company number Eighteen, on the property purchased by the Comptroller at number eight and a-half Stone street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to George W. Asey to exhibit goods in front of his premises number two hundred and thirty-five Eighth-avenue, provided the same do not interrupt the public thoroughfare: the said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Mrs. Kate Allen to exhibit goods in front of her premises, number four hundred and fifty-nine Sixth-avenue, provided the same do not interfere with the public thoroughfare, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots of the south side of Manhattan-street, to the east and west of Tenth-avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Andrew Ellard be and he is hereby reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the trustees of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, for the sum of one hundred dollars and eighty-eight cents, to be in full payment for interest due and unpaid for the taxes for years one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, on the property of said church, (the principal having already been liquidated by the action of the Common Council,) the amount of such interest as above to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged in Thirty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, William Roach, late Assistant Health Warden of the Nineteenth Ward, deceased on the sixth day of November, instant, leaving his family in destitute circumstances; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the widow of the said William Roach the salary of said officer for the months of November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged from number ten Varick-street to the corner of Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Whereas, A preamble and resolution passed the Board of Councilmen, October twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the Board of Aldermen, December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and was approved by the Mayor December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, appropriating the sum of five hundred dollars for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell; and

Whereas, The Comptroller has declined to act on said resolution, in consequence of the above preamble [illegible] having voted in the affirmative on the adoption of said resolution; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Tiffany and Company for the sum of five hundred dollars, for furnishing a sword, sash and belt, as per order from Commissioner presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, the amount to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Whereas, The ferry leased by John C. Stevens and R. L. Stevens, which runs from the foot of Hoboken-street, North River, to Hoboken, New-Jersey, is one which has arisen to great importance, in consequence of the greatly increased amount of travel between this City and Hoboken; the rent of the said ferry being but one thousand dollars per annum, while the term of the lease does not expire until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy; and

Whereas, The boats used upon the said ferry are very inferior and worn out, and of a class not fitted for the accommodation of the traveling public, and are run at long intervals, causing delay, annoyance and inconvenience, while they are discontinued altogether at an early hour in the evening, and the ferry bridges used are of the old class of chain bridges which have been so fatally proved to be dangerous, and have been long ago discarded by all spirited ferry companies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Ferries be requested to report at their earliest convenience what measures should be adopted to correct the evils above referred to.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers from consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen, on petition of N. Niles.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Mitchell moved to take from on file a report in favor of reproducing Randell's Map of the City of New-York.

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

Alderman Henry moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from consideration of a petition in relation to obstructions at Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth and other streets at the Ninth-avenue.

Which was carried.

The paper was then referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

Alderman Reed moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from consideration of a resolution permitting Messrs. Stewart and Kilnd to exhibit show-cases in front of their stores.

Which was carried.

The paper was then concurred in.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Cornelia-street, between Fourth and Bleecker streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Ninth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty and Thirty-first streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Lewis-street, from Delancey t Rivington streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report donating the German Baptist Church, in West Forty-fifth-street, a sum sufficient to pay an assessment for the work of building sewer in Forty-fifth-street, from Tenth to near Ninth avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the House of Industry in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, two thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the Sisters of Mercy, in Houston-street, three thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of selling lot, recently purchased for Engine Company number Eighteen, and in favor of procuring a new location.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Roads from further the consideration of resolution to open Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eightieth-street.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Ryan, Hardy, Masterson—5.

Alderman McCool moved to discharge Committee on Fire Department from consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen in favor of building a house for Hose Company number Thirty-nine.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Finance from consideration of a communication from the Comptroller, with an ordinance, to provide means for finishing the works now in progress, under the head of Croton Water Works Extension.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of appropriations, &c., for the month of October; also, recommending that authority be given for making various transfers of appropriations.

Communication accepted and ordinance adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

VETO MESSAGES OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following veto was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution designating the plot of ground known as Duane Park:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval the resolution designating the plot of ground known as Duane Park, as a location for Steam Fire Engine Company number Fifty-three.

My objections to this resolution are as follows: It proposes to occupy one of the public places or parks of the City, for a use not designed, when this plot of ground was set apart as a Park.

There are so few of such places in the lower part of the City, that it appears to me inexcedient to divert this one from its present use, and I have serious doubt whether we can do so without legislative sanction.

I have requested the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation on this legal question, but have not yet received it.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, and directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

The following veto was received from his Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to have the well on the northwest corner of Rivington and Eldridge streets opened and cleaned, and permitting Charles Harriman to build a well at the corner of Trinity-place and Cedar-street:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my signature the two accompanying resolutions, which originated in your Board. One of these resolutions directs the Croton Board to have the well on the northwest corner of Rivington and Eldridge streets opened and cleaned, and a pump placed therein; and the other grants permission to Charles Harriman to build a well at the corner of Trinity-place and Cedar-street.

I learn that the first-named resolution from the Croton Aqueduct Board is unmeaning, from the fact that the Croton mains are laid in the locality designated. The other is objectionable in not providing that the work shall be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department. It seems to me also improper on the ground of giving to an individual without compensation the right to build and keep a private well in a public street.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received and directed to be printed at length in the proceedings and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that permission be given to Thomas Mulroy to keep a stand in front of number one one hundred and eighteen Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

(Alderman Hardy was here called to the Chair.)

Preamble, reciting that the walls of the building heretofore known as the Colored Orphan Asylum, burnt during the riots in July last, are in a dangerous condition, especially that part of the wall on the south side of Forty-fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue, with resolution that the Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings be directed to notify the owners of said buildings to cause the said walls on Forty-fourth-street to be taken down, and in case they neglect to do so, then that he proceed to do said work, and charge the same to the account of said owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a gas lamp in front of number ninety-four Chatham-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the Kingsbridge road, from Carmansville to Kingsbridge, put in thorough repair.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause two lamps to be placed in front of Saint Mary's Church, in Ridge-street, corner of Grand, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to James Leonard to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, number seventy-four West Thir enth-street, the same to be done under the Direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Veto Message of his Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved, resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the building now in course of erection on the north side of the ferry-slip at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, resumed forthwith.

(By Board of Councilmen, adopted notwithstanding the objections of his Honor, the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Bashmann & Rodefeldt to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, corner of Greenwich and Duane streets, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Twentieth-street be lighted with gas, from Avenue C to the East River, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to T. N. Lord, number ninety Barclay-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Harlem Gas-Light Company be directed to lay gas mains in Eighty-fourth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Broadway, to be done without delay.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Resolution that authority be given to the Trustees of Saint Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, to extend the buttresses of the tower of their church, now building, four feet beyond the line of the street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that two gas-lamps be placed in front of the gate entrance to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered and concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Binarman Brothers and Wells & Wells, manufacturers of Stone Wall-street, to exhibit samples in front of their premises, the passage-way not to be obstructed thereby, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that Jacob L. Smith be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John Hegan, deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be directed to advertise for proposals for the best terms upon which parties will contract for the removal of the contents of the sinks and privies of New-York City, beyond the harbor for the next ten years, without any compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of present contract, and purchase the boats, and right, title and interest of the present contractor for the unexpired time of his contract, asking for compensation, in relation to the same to be paid under the existing contract, during its continuance, only to the price to be paid for said removal by the owners or occupants of the said sinks and privies, or the person or persons emptying the same, and give two sureties in five hundred dollars each for the faithful performance of the work and of these requirements.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farly, Long—15.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the assignees of the late John F. Calligan for the amount of any salary that might be due him for the months of November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered and referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of F. & M. Schaefer for the sum of three hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-one cents to be applied by the said F. & M. Schaefer in payment of assessment of lots, map numbers two to eight inclusive, Ward numbers one, one and a half, two, two and one half, three and one half, five and six, block numbers two hundred and forty four on map for regulating and grading Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessment.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hudson Hose Company number twenty-one, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between the Second and Fourth

and before the Board broke up the decline from the best figures of the morning was quite general. At the Second Board, and afterwards on the Street, the demand for the Railways was fair and without excitement between buyers and sellers. The following prices were made at 4 o'clock, as compared with Wednesday night, the market closing steady and under less excitement than on Wednesday:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	145⅛	147¾	Harlem Pref.	105	105
U.S. 6s, 1881	102	102	Mich. Central	124	121
N. Y. Central	132⅝	130⅞	Mich. Southern	82¾	81⅛
Erie	103¾	102	Mich. Guaran'd	140	140
Erie Preferred	101⅜	100⅜	Illinois Cen.	117¾	115¼
Hudson	127	124⅜	Pittsburgh	104¾	103
Pacific Mail	216xd	215	Fort Wayne	83	80¾
Harlem	86	86¼	Rock Island	105¾	103
Canton	92¾	92½	Galena	106⅝	105¼
Treas. Certs.	98¾	98⅜	Reading	122¾	121¾
Toledo	115	116	Chic. & River	62	62¼
Northwest	48	45	Chicago and A.	82¾	82

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	130	Bank of the Republic	105
Union	115	Bank of N. America	105
Phœnix	110	Hanover	100
North River	108	Shoe & Leather	107
Tradesmen's	112	Corn Exchange	109
Commerce	104	Continental	100
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n.	94	Imp. & Traders'	109
Ocean	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	Gal. & Chi. Exten.	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102¾	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	110
Erie thirds, '83	81	Chi. & R. I. firsts	107
Erie fourths, '80	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111
Michigan S. seconds	102⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	107
Chi. & N. W. firsts	90	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	100
Chi. & N. W. 2ds	73	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	85
Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100	Chi. & Alton, firsts	103
Tol. & Wab. seconds	80¾	Chi. & Alton Income	90

The Rock Island Road earned the first week in November.

1862	$41,581	1863	$45,755
Increase	$4,171		

The Cleveland and Toledo Road earned the first week in November:

1863	$35,779	1863	$32,829
Increase	$7,050		

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. Y'k. Nov. 7	$193,389,341	159,499,183	28,783,281	6,200,335
Boston. Nov. 9	78,551,017	34,557,647	7,976,057	9,527,161
Phil., Nov. 9	32,647,126	30,812,091	4,162,671	2,109,531
Total	$310,637,383	224,868,831	40,926,009	17,737,017
Last week	311,781,619	228,757,321	40,131,057	15,894,766
Last year	286,969,029	225,349,118	52,298,239	22,676,472

Monday next, Nov. 16, is the day fixed upon by the New-York and New-Haven Company for closing the proposed settlement of the claims against the Company growing out of the Schuyler fraud of July, 1854. An old merchant of this City, interested in the final disposition of this long pending difficulty, sends us the following remarks:

"'Blessed are the peacemakers.' But it does not follow that such are always successful. In the case of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company and some of the holders of what is termed spurious or disputed stock, some of the parties agreed upon a compromise, believed to be based upon the principles of justice, promising an early settlement of all the matters in dispute, but unfortunately and unintentionally, as it is believed, at a time when these parties were in a fair way of settlement, the Judiciary, by a decision on the issue of damages—by no means conclusive—threw the whole question into confusion again, calculated to set the opposing litigants by the ears, and thus make more business for the Courts for years to come. It is the opinion of disinterested parties that all would be largely benefited by the settlement proposed, and yet from the peculiar decision referred to, it is thought litigation will go on, and the lawyers draw the dividends that justly belong to their clients. Is this wise? Can it prove ultimately profitable to either party?"

The Cincinnati Provision Trade.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Nov. 11.

The weather toward the close of the week was quite cool and wintry, and on Monday night there was a smart frost, rendering the temperature peculiarly favorable for packing; but the receipts of hogs so far being light, there has not been much done, and though nearly all the houses have made a beginning, the amount done in the aggregate has been hardly enough to justify us in saying that the season is fairly opened as regards curing, but all the houses are prepared to cut to their full capacity as soon as the hogs are in. The mild and unsettled weather which prevailed up to Sunday, and the extraordinary high price of feed of all kinds, deterred drovers from bringing their stock to market, with a probability that they would have to wait favorable weather to sell, under heavy expenses; but the cool, frosty temperature of the last three days, and the active, not to say pressing, demand for hogs at $6@$6 25 will bring in a large supply the present week, and we anticipate an animated market. The large number of cars now under the control of the City authorities, and being used by them in the transportation of coal, will cause some inconvenience to drovers east of this city, and the receipts from that direction will not be as large as they otherwise would be; but from the West the receipts will be large, for there is no doubt that the determination to sell hogs as soon as they can be put in a salable condition, is general at all points; for while corn is selling at 60c.@75c. ₱ bushel, which are the rates current at all interior points in the entire West, farmers will avoid feeding it to hogs, except to a very limited extent, barely enough to enable them to sell them. In districts where the corn has not been badly injured by frost, this will be the case, as well as in those where it has, so that the trade may look for very heavy receipts at the outset, and for a short season.

The total receipts of hogs during the week were about 16,000 head, all of which sold at $5 75@$6 00 for those averaging under 200 pounds, and $6@$6 25 for those averaging 200 pounds and upward. The total receipts from Nov. 1 to date were slightly over 20,000 head against 40,000 head at the corresponding date last year; but this indicates nothing, as the weather was good before this last season for packing.

New mess pork is held at $17 50 but none has been sold, and indeed but little for sale. The belief is that but few hogs will be fit to make mess pork, and hence the speculative feeling in that article here and elsewhere.

Lard advanced to 11c. for old and 11¼c. for new, and has been in active demand with an increasing disposition to buy and a decreasing one to sell. Bulk meats have not changed essentially, though a considerable amount has been sold at 5c. and 5¾c. for shoulders and sides; the latter, however, could not be bought below 6c. at the close. Bacon has been bought very freely on orders from the East, and some from St. Louis and Louisville, at 5¾c. for shoulders packed, and 6¾c. for sides, but yesterday 150,000 lbs. shoulders sold at 5¾c. loose; clear bacon sides sold at 7¾c. loose yesterday. Both these and the shoulders are taken to fill Government contracts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 12 bbls. Ashes, 21,447 bbls. Flour, 855 bbls. and 1,012 bags Corn Meal, 80,561 bushels Wheat, 7,358 bushels Corn, 480 bushels Rye, 24,264 bushels Barley, 114,821 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Malt, 6,524 pkgs. Provisions and 851 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and in demand at rising prices, including Pots, at $8 02½, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade is spiritless at present, as the demand is quite limited; but with light stocks in market, especially of desirable styles, some which are quite scarce, holders maintain prices very well. The total shipment of boots and shoes from Boston by rail and sea, for the past week, have been (according to the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*,) 11,833 cases. Of this number 10,180 cases were sent by rail as follows: 2,562 cases to New-York and Pennsylvania; 1,117 to the Southern States now in our possession, and 6,501 to the Western States, including 215 cases to California. The clearances from the Custom-house were 1,653 cases, among which we notice 940 destined for San Francisco.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, to-day, at previous quotations. Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30c.@33c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 34¾c.@33¾c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues inactive and depressed. Middlings, 84c.@85c. ₱ lb.; sales and resales, since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was more sought after by shippers, speculators and the regular home trade, early in the day, at a partial advance of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., but the market closed tamely, the demand having fallen off. The receipts were liberal. Sales, since our last, 18,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 50@$5 75; poor to choice old and new extra State at $6 10@$6 55, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$5 75
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 55
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds.	7 15	@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 60	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice Extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour continues scarce and in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 1,500 bbls. at $7 15@$7 60 for poor to good superfine; $7 80@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better to-day. Sales 600 bbls. Extra at $6 10@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 80@$6 50 for superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and wanted at $5 35 for Jersey, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 90 for Fairfax, $6 for Brandywine, and $5 85@$5 90 for Atlantic Mills, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in fair demand at $2@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 20@$4 35, and Bunch do. at $4@$4 05 ₱ box. In Boston, yesterday, about 26,000 boxes and packages of Raisins, and a quantity of Lemons and Grapes, the cargo of ship *Harriet*, from Malaga, were sold by HORATIO HARRIS & Co., only about 4,000 packages of the Clemens brand being withdrawn from sale. There was a good attendance of buyers. Layer Raisins sold from $4 05@$4 10 for boxes; $2 08@$2 20 for half-boxes; MR Raisins, $3 60@$3 80 ₱ box; London Layer Raisins, $5 05@$5 10 for boxes, $2 50 for half-boxes, and $1 35 for quarters; Sun Raisins, $8 85 ₱ keg, $16 ₱ cask, and $8 75 ₱ half-cask, with $17 25@$17 50 for 200 casks blue mark Sun. Of Lemons, 80 boxes sold at $3 35, and 262 boxes at $3 25; 300 kegs of Grapes at $4 10.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and quoted up 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, but the demand has been restricted, as buyers have been reluctant to pay the advance claimed by holders. The receipts have been moderate. Sales since our last, 107,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 72; Amber Western at $1 49@$1 53—the latter an extreme rate; Red Western at $1 40@$1 48; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 36@$1 39; Milwaukee Club at $1 34@$1 37; Chicago Spring at $1 33@$1 36; Amber Kentucky at $1 54 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, chiefly on speculation, and prices have advanced slightly, the market closing very firmly in view of the limited arrivals. Sales 105,000 bushels at $1 07 for Mixed Western in store and $1 08 for do. afloat, and $1 09 for White and Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and nominal at $1 20@$1 25, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand and quoted a trifle higher, though the advanced claims of holders tend to check operations. We quote Canada at 82½c.@83½c.; Western, 83c.@84c.; State at 83¾c.@84c. ₱ bushel. Sales 115,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in lively demand and firmer at $1 35@$1 55 ₱ bushel; sales 24,500 bushels since our last. Barley Malt at $1 52½@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 2,100 bushels. The Albany *Evening Journal* of yesterday says: "The canal season is rapidly drawing to a close, and the fact is keenly felt by those engaged in the malting and consuming of Barley. The bulk of the sales during the week have either been for shipment South and East or to out-of-town maltsters. City maltsters and consumers have bought very sparingly, they still entertaining the impression that Western and Northern operators cannot control the market after a certain period. The bulk of the offering this morning was either lots in store or those previously upon the market, no new lots afloat being offered. Holders are firm, and the ruling rates to-day and the sales reported yesterday, show that the market has undergone but little change during the week. We quote two-rowed State at $1 30@$1 40, the latter figure for Jefferson County, $1 35@$1 45 for four-rowed State, $1 36@$1 45 for Canada East and $1 48@$1 50 for Canada West. In Barley Malt nothing has transpired."

The following statement shows the receipts of flour and grain at the under mentioned places, for the week ending Nov. 7:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago	29,518	295,116	244,398	275,000	32,139	16,012
Milwaukee	14,416	392,767	6,426	20,993	7,529	5,047
Toledo	33,278	283,067	24,173	3,317	761	—
Detroit	30,944	72,619	9,098	8,806	2,310	78
Cleveland	—	39,650	5,160	5,400	1,760	—
Total	108,156	1,003,239	288,094	312,466	44,438	24,037
Prev's w'k	125,226	1,225,097	263,962	423,850	67,674	38,417

HAY—North River is in good demand and very firm, at $1 05@$1 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request and steady in price, at 20c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 10c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—A good inquiry prevails for most descriptions, especially for Eastern Spruce and Pine, at full and buoyant prices, with very moderate supplies available. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, Lumber is arriving freely, and there is a better assortment in the market, particularly of Pine, than there has been generally during the season. Prices are advancing to cover increased cost from high canal freights. The sales have been active, but shipments, except to New-York, have been light, owing to the great scarcity of vessels for Eastern ports. The present ruling of freights to Eastern ports is now fifty ₱ cent. above Summer rates, and so great is the demand for vessels that one hundred could find cargoes at the present high rates. The receipts continue to come up fully to the expectations of the trade, and the returns for the first week in November of Boards and Scantling show a handsome increase over the corresponding week of either of the years preceding. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, No.
1860	281,313,000	39,031	38,539	139,230,577
1861	146,896,917	24,918	1,271,034	134,148,664
1862	210,692,052	31,857	1,17,756	88,901,261
1863	217,006,408	20,041	2,10,378	148,154,871

The steady weekly increase in the receipts of Boards and Scantling has swollen the aggregate for the season until it now exceeds that of last season, but falls short of the gross receipts of 1860.

MOLASSES—The principal sales to-day were 570 bbls. New-Orleans, by auction, at 49c.@51½c. ₱ gallon. Market very firm.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive to-day, but firm, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 20@$3 25 ₱ gallon; Resin, $4@$4 8 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at about previous prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 12; do. Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, $1 95@$2 05; Linseed $1 38@$1 40; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, 75c.@77½; Olive at $1 60@$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $7 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 28c.; Refined do. 50c.@52c. free, and 40½c.@42c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been decidedly more active, the speculative inquiry having improved, and prices have favored sellers. Sales have been made since our last of 11,200 bbls., at $17 87½@$18, closing at $18 for New Mess; $16 37½@$16 62½ for Old Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $15 87@$16 for thin Mess; $19 75@$19 87½ for clear Mess; $12 75@$13 50 for Sour Mess, and $11 87½@$12 50 (the latter rate for extra headless) for Prime ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,500 bbls. New Mess, for January delivery, at $18 25@$18 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are more active at 9c.@10c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Sales, 130 pkgs.; also 250,000 lbs. green Sides and Shoulders, at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand at 7¾c.@10¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; 450 pkgs., including 100 boxes Long Clear Middles, at 11c., and 100 boxes Short do. at 11¾c. ₱ lb., both for December delivery. Lard is doing better. Sales 2,400 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@11¾c. here, ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are more sought after, and are up to 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is more sought after and is steady to-day. Sales 900 bbls., at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$20, India Mess, $28@$30 ₱ tierce. Sales, 1,000 tcs. Beef Hams $17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited request, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime State, ₱ lb. Cheese rules dull and heavy, at 11c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in demand, including East India, at $7 12½@$7 50, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales 500 bags.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and steady, with sales reported, since our last, of 850 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c., Porto Rico at 13¾c., Cuba at 12c.@13¾c., 470 boxes Havana part at 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are salable and firm at 14c.@17c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 365,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more sought after at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 1,050 bbls. at 63c.@64c., closing at 64c., and 50 hhds. Drudge at 61¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been effected to-day; rates have favored shipowners. For Liverpool, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.@1s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 1,600 tcs. Beef at 2s. 10½d.@3s. by sailing vessel, and 5s. 6d. by steamer, ₱ tierce; 1,100 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 40s.; and 200 hhds. Tallow, by sailing vessel, at 15s. ₱ ton. For London, 300 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; 50 bales Hops at ½d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Oil Cake on private terms. For Glasgow, 500 boxes Cheese at 25s. ₱ ton. For Havre, 3,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Rotterdam, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, 15 tons Measurement Goods at 25s. ₱ ton; and 300 hhds. Tobacco, by an Austrian vessel, on private terms. For Cette, a French brig took Tallow at 55f. and 5 ₱ cent. For Cadiz, a cargo of Heavy Pipe Staves at $40 ₱ thousand.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Wash'ton	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova Scotian	Nov. 14	Quebec	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Bidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Glasgow	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	Nov. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Louisiana	Nov. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star	Nov. 15	New-York	N. O. via Hav.
Yazoo	Nov. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Nov. 21	New-York	N. O. via Hav.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Tubal Cain	Nov. 16	New-York	St. Domingo, &c.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana via Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Nov. 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Germania*, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Washington* will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America will close on Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS
AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,
are receiving in store, by every steamer,
NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATINS, BROCATELS,
COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and MELAINES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES MOQUETTES, LASTINGS,
and every description of
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.
They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their
STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
which contains a large assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up-town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, ruffings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Imant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bedclothes. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bonnet and trimming ribbons, alpaca and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and gipsey tassels; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only $1. Zephyr worsted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGER'S, Nos. 860 and 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.—ADAMS & SPENCER have a large assortment of BRUSSELS 3-ply, INGRAIN and STAIR CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, all WIDTHS. Please give us a call. Goods freely shown. No. 261 Grand-st.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, GENTLEMAN for classics, in boys' boarding school, City; gentleman for English branches on Long Island; French gentleman for City school; French lady for City family; also, one for Philadelphia; lady for English, music and drawing, N. Jersey; one for English, music and French, Prof. natural sciences for university; Methodist Prof. mathematics in large institution in N. Y. State; gentleman to take Sabbath-day school for boys, in New-England city; German Prof. music for seminary in New-England; Principal for Public School, on the Hudson, salary $1,000; lady for maths. and nat. sciences, California, salary $900; lady for English and singing, in Public School, near City; Methodist lady for piano and vocal music, N. Y. State.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Educational Agt.,
No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway.

A TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, wishes a situation in a school or family, where she can make herself useful. Testimonials of the highest order will be given as to character and attainments. Apply at No. 23 Madison-av., or Box 2,396 Post-office

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION as teacher of the English branches, including astronomy, logic, rhetoric and composition, as equivalent for board and musical instruction. References unexceptionable. Address Miss EMMA J. ELMENDORF, Albany, N. Y.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY—A SUCcessful teacher of English, French, music and drawing—desires an engagement as daily instructress; unexceptionable references; would receive pupils in the above branches at her residence. Address H., No. 110 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DANCING.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. B. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 8th-av., New-York,
No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Pupils can commence at anytime.
For terms, &c., see Circular.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

GROCERIES.

TEAS—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling ALL their TEAS at ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND ABOVE COST, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS. It is important for the tea dealer to call at
THE COMPANY'S STORE,
No. 81 Vesey-st.,
and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.
The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready.
No. 81 VESEY-ST., New-York.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Gillies' old Plantation Coffee, 2 2c.; Gillies' fragrant American Rye Coffee, 9c.—60 lbs. in a case; usual discount. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235, 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.
Mothers can save their strength and avoid the expense of a nurse by purchasing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles: walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 227 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A PRACTICAL AND responsible party to take a contract for mining magnetic iron ore near the City. Also, a party to contract for carting same. References required. Call at No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, WITH AT LEAST $10,000, to invest in an established manufacturing business. Profits large and business unlimited. Reference given and required. No Brokers will be noticed. Address A. L., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE DINING-ROOM UNder the Bowery Hotel, doing a good business. No. 305 Bowery.

PERSONAL.

MRS. CAROLINE M. CLARK IS HEREBY notified that her husband is at the Fifth-st. Hotel, waiting to hear from her.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—An American widow lady wishes a position as housekeeper or family seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and operating on all of the first-class sewing machines; is economical and neat; first-class City references as to honesty and character. Call at No. 96 Grand-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch woman, as cook in a gentleman's family; understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., at No. 237 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear. References if required.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference given to certify. Apply for two days at No. 105 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-rate cook; and understands baking, and no objection to go to the country; has the best of reference. Can call for two days at No. 90 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 93 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—AN AMERIcan Protestant woman and daughter wish situations together; the mother as cook, and the daughter as chambermaid and waitress; or would have no objection to do the work of a small private family. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at 60 West Washington-place, in the baker's shop.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 70 West 26th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS AN experienced cook, in a private family, by a respectable woman, with good City reference from her last place; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 113 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as cook; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business; has the best City reference. Can be seen at 80 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as cook; is a baker; will assist with washing; City reference given. Call at No. 5 Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good laundress and a good baker; has the best of City references. Call at No. 66 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable Protestant young woman desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent laundress and good cook and baker; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style and is an excellent baker. Call at No. 479 7th-av., between 36th and 40th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family or hotel, by a person acquainted with all kinds of needlework, embroidery and crotcheting; can cut and make children's clothing; has a sewing-machine and is a good operator; reference given. Address G. L. A., Post-office.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 19 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman as nurse; is accustomed to the care of an infant, or older children; is an obliging person. Apply at No. 44 West 30th-st., near Broadway. Has City reference.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE wants a situation; can take the entire care of an infant from its birth or bring it up by hand; is a Protestant; the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., between 26th and 29th sts.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; City references. Call at No. 103 3d-av., corner of 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or would do general housework. Apply at her present place, No. 40 West 32d-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, who has lost her child, two months old, desires a situation as wet nurse in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 24 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent child's nurse, kind and attentive; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and mangling; has lived in the best private families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Somnambula.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, the Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Thrice Married.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—There's no Such Word as Fail—The Motto, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Kate Kearney.

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Coriolanus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Favorita.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rumors which, for a day or two, have blown southward from the lakes, respecting a conspiracy on the part of rebels in Canada to make hostile demonstrations against Buffalo, Ogdensburgh, and other Northern towns, seem to be entitled to more attention than wise people generally have been willing to give them. They now have the weight of official recognition. The Governor-General of Canada, in the exercise of becoming comity and international good faith, has notified our Government, through Lord Lyons, of the probable existence of a rebel plot to seize steamboats on Lake Erie, set free the 2,000 prisoners confined at Johnson's Island, and destroy the lake cities by fire. The Secretary of War has notified the officials of the threatened cities that this information has been received, and it is probable that such measures have been adopted as will effectually thwart the infamous design of the conspirators.

From the Army of the Potomac we have information, without the details, of an engagement yesterday morning between detachments of our infantry and cavalry and Stewart's cavalry, near Mitchell's Station, three miles southwest of Culpepper, in which the latter received a handsome whipping. The army otherwise remained quiet, but the calm was considered to be the presage of approaching battle-storm. We now hold all the ground in Culpepper County which was occupied by us previous to Lee's late advance. Our reconnoissances beyond the Rapidan have exploded very effectually the reports that the rebel army was suffering and almost starving. New-York and Baltimore dealers in dessicated and preserved meats keep the Commissary Department fairly supplied, if the tell-tale numbers of empty cans scattered through the rebel camping-grounds are to be believed. But the destitution of shoe-leather and clothing seems not to have been exaggerated. The purpose of Lee to winter between the Rapidan and Rappahannock is further indicated by the preservation of the railroad connecting the two rivers.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter is continued with unwearying pertinacity, and its massive walls cannot fail before a long time to become a chaotic mound of pulverized brick and mortar. Rebel accounts to Tuesday last say that Gen. Gillmore's batteries and the monitors do not abate their fire. The enormous aggregate number of 9,346 shots have been directed against the doomed fortress since the commencement of the bombardment, of which 7,700 have struck.

FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the *Bohemian* at Father Point gives three days' later news from Europe. There had been some excitement in British naval circles respecting rumors of an attempt to be made to steal the rebel rams out of the Mersey, and that such an event was not considered altogether improbable may be inferred from the fact that war-vessels were sent to guard against it. Confirmation is brought through the London papers of the statement that the French Government has notified the builders of iron-clad vessels for the rebels that permission to prosecute the work is withdrawn, and the furnishing of cannon and munitions of war has also been prohibited. A rumor was current that the French army occupying Rome was to evacuate the Papal dominions. The Polish revolution presents no new features. Swedish and Norwegian journals are vigorous in opposition to the proposed Danish alliance.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution by Mr. Henry was adopted, requesting the Ferry Committee to report what measures should be taken to compel the proprietors of the Hoboken Ferry, running from the foot of Hoboken-street, to run a better class of boats than they now use and at more regular times than they are now run. On resolution by Mr. Masterson, the Street Commissioner was requested to report why the streets are not always properly gas-lighted at night. Brig.-Gen. Hayes' request to be allowed to remove the Park Barracks from their present location to the Battery, which was granted by the Councilmen on the recommendation of Mayor Opdyke, came up; Mr. Fox wished to postpone the subject indefinitely, which the Board refused by 9 to 6 to do, and then laid over the papers. The Superintendent of Unsafe Buildings was directed to require the walls of the Colored Orphan Asylum, burned out by the rioters, to be taken down by the owners, if they will consent to do it, and if they will not, then by his direction, as they are believed to be in a condition of danger and liable to fall at any time. In compliance with the Comptroller's request, the Board voted to transer from the account of "Interest on Revenue Bonds," the sum of $75,051 79, to distribute it as follows: To account of "Police Station-houses," $5,000; to "Interest on Union Defence Fund Bonds," $51 79; to "Advertising for the Common Council," $20,000; and to "Cleaning Streets," $50,000. They also voted to transfer $8,000 from the account of "Interest on Revenue Bonds" to "Printing for the Common Council." Adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum at their meeting, and adjourned to Monday.

The rebels boast of a pike with which some of the Alabamians are armed, and think it will strike terror to the Yankees. The Alabama pike consists of a keen two-edged steel blade, like a large bowie-knife blade, near a foot and a half long, with a sickle-like hook, very sharp, bending back from near the socket. This is intended for cutting the bridles of cavalrymen, or pulling them off their horses, or catching hold of the enemy when they are running away. This head is mounted on a staff eight feet long.

Hon. Chauncey M. Abbott, of Niles, Cayuga County, died suddenly of neuralgia on Wednesday morning last. He was active at the polls on election day, and his illness resulted from overexertion and exposure to the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Abbott represented the Second Assembly District of Cayuga in the Assembly during the years 1847-'48, and the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Cayuga and Wayne, in the Senate during the years 1861-'62.

The New-Hampshire *Gazette*, claiming to be the oldest newspaper in America, completed its one hundred and seventh year on the 1st of October.

In spite of the frost, the Kentucky tobacco crop will foot up something like 100,000 hogsheads.

A new weekly paper, entitled the *Colored Citizen*, and edited by colored people, has just been started in Cincinnati.

The Money market worked steadier yesterday, and the Brokers had less difficulty in making up their accounts at bank. The Stock market closed steady, though prices were not equal to the sudden large recovery on Wednesday night. Gold is firm, after rising to 147@147¼, and Exchange in good demand at 161@161½ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs attracted more attention yesterday at advancing prices. The Provision market was generally more active, especially for Hog products, which were decidedly firmer. Whisky was more sought after and was highor. Tallow was brisk and buoyant. Cotton was quiet and depressed. The Wool sale passed off quite spiritedly. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Fish, Metals, Petroleum and Sugars. Moderate freight engagements were reported at rising figures.

The Pennsylvania Decision Against the Conscription Act.

A majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Chief Justice Lowrie and Justices Woodward and Thompson, against Justices Strong and Read—have decided that the National Enrollment bill is contrary to the Constitution, and have granted injunctions to restrain the Provost-Marshals from proceeding with the draft. If this decision of the highest tribunal of the State is carried out, there must be either a conflict betweeu Pennsylvania and the Federal Government, or the latter must cease to obtain any soldiers from that State, except those who may choose to volunteer. In other words, the majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has determined, so far as they are concerned, that there shall be either civil war at the North, or a relinquishment of the war against the rebellion.

Who are the functionaries that have assumed this extraordinary position? Chief Justice Lowrie is a States Rights Democrat, whose term as Judge expires next month, and who, as a candidate for reëlection, was defeated at the late election by the Union nominee, Judge Agnew. Justice Woodward is the same who, as candidate for Governor of the State, was defeated at the same election by Gov. Curtin. Whatever the legal abilities of those gentlemen, it is certain that their political opinions do not accord with those of a majority of the people of Pennsylvania. Had the decision been deferred a month longer, when the newly-elected Judge will take the place of the present Chief Justice, the decision, in all probability, would have been the reverse of what it now is. This, of course, in itself, must greatly detract from its moral effect.

Another fact that impairs its moral authority is the political spirit that manifests itself in Justice Woodward's opinion. He seems hardly yet to have gotten over the heat of his late strife in the political arena. This appears especially in his effort to cast odium upon the Enrollment act as oppressive to the poor. He says:

"The payment of $300 excuses any drafted person, so that it is, in fact, a law providing for a compulsory draft or conscription of such citizens as are unwilling or unable to purchase exemption at the stipulated price. *It is the first instance, in our history, of legislation forcing a great public burden on the poor.*"

Such talk as this may answer well enough for the stump, but surely it is beneath the dignity of the bench. It is not the province of a judge to pronounce upon the expediency or the propriety of a legislative enactment. He has to do simply with its correct interpretation, or, in certain cases, with its compatibility with the Constitution. It was pertinent to neither of these duties that he should impugn the fidelity of Congress and of the President, by charging them with "forcing," in an unprecedented way, "a great public burden on the poor." Such language is partisan imputation; it is not judicial exposition.

The specific ground on which the act is pronounced unconstitutional is that the Constitution expressly designates *the militia* as the means whereby insurrections are to be suppressed—its words being, Congress shall have power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, *suppress insurrections* and repel invasions."

The Chief Justice says:

"It seems to me this is an unauthorized substitute for the militia of the States. If valid, it completely annuls, for the time being, the remedy for insurrection provided by the Constitution, and substitutes a new and unprovided one. Or, rather, it takes that very State force, strips it of its officers, despoils it of its organization, and reconstructs its elements under a different authority, though under somewhat similar forms. If this act is law, it is supreme law, and the States have no militia out of the class usually called to militia duty; for the whole class is appropriated as a National force under this law, and no State can make any law that is inconsistent with it. The State militia is wiped out if this act is valid, except so far as it may be *permitted* by the Federal Government."

And Justice Woodward declares:

"The great vice of the conscript law is, that it is founded on an assumption that Congress may take away, not the State rights of the citizen, but the security and foundation of his State rights. The Constitution of the United States committed the liberties of the citizen in part to the Federal Government, but expressly reserved to the States, and the people of the States, all it did not delegate. It gave the General Government a standing army, but left to the States their militia. Its purposes in all this balancing of powers were wise and good, but this legislation disregards these distinctions and upturns the whole system of government when it converts the State militia into 'National forces,' and claims to use and govern them as such."

If this theory—that the militia alone can be used to suppress insurrections—is correct, it follows that the general authority given to Congress by the Constitution "to raise and support armies," has no object except to provide against *foreign* enemies and the Indians, and that *any* employment of the regular army of the United States to suppress the rebellion is unconstitutional. The idea is contrary to the whole practice of the Government from its origin, and is preposterous. If these Judges had once granted that the regular army could participate at all in the suppression of the rebellion, their whole cardhouse of sophistry would at once have fallen to pieces; for the power given to Congress "to raise and support armies" is unlimited, both as regards method and as regards number. It can raise them by conscription as well as by voluntary recruiting, and it can raise a million soldiers just as legitimately as it can raise a thousand. The Copperhead Judges do not exactly say that the regular national forces are excluded from all part in putting down the rebellion. So far as they well can, they slur over this essential point, and keep it out of sight. And yet the whole tenor of their theorizing implies precisely that it is the *exclusive* function of the State militia to "suppress insurrections."

Of course this style of thought belongs to nothing else than the State Rights school. It is part and parcel of the Calhoun doctrine, that the Federal Government is subordinate to the States, and dependent upon the good will and pleasure of the official functionaries of each State for its existence. If the State militia *alone* can suppress insurrections, then it follows that it rests with State officials whether insurrections shall be suppressed; for the Constitution expressly provides that when the militia are employed in the service of the United States, "the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia shall be reserved to the States respectively." No body of troops can be efficient without efficient officers; and it would therefore be perfectly easy for State Governors who chose to oppose the war to paralyze it, so far as their States were concerned, by the appointment of officers also opposed to it. The Government having no force of its own wherewith to defend itself, would thus, under this system, be subject to just the fate that a few factious Governors might see fit to determine. If there is any point in the South Carolina creed worse than this, we have yet to hear of it.

Pennsylvania has had a narrow escape from most serious domestic trouble. Had Judge Woodward been elected Governor of the State—if he is what his political friends have claimed him to be, a man of principle—he would have felt bound, when taking the Executive chair next January, to carry out this decision of the Supreme Court by preventing, or endeavoring to prevent, the draft of a single man within the State limits. He would have arrayed the State authority against the Federal authority. Of course the Federal authority would not have yielded, for to have yielded would have been a relinquishment of the very principle on which this war is prosecuted against the rebellion. President Lincoln might just as well succumb to South Carolina, in its defiance of what it calls the unconstitutional power of the Federal Government, as to succumb to Pennsylvania, or any authority in Pennsylvania, in a similar denial. The only tribunals which can legitimately pass upon the constitutionality of Federal enactments are the Federal Courts; and Judge Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, himself always a Democrat, has explicitly affirmed the constitutionality of this National Enrollment bill, in a case originating in this same State of Pennsylvania. The Federal Government did not appear by attorney before the Supreme Court of the State at all in the present case, for the good reason that it would not recognize its jurisdiction in the premises. The State Court had no jurisdiction. The so-called decision has not the weight of a straw. Its only value is to show that the disorganizing spirit which prompts opposition to the national authorites reaches even the highest and most sacred positions.

The Virginia Guerrillas—How to Deal With Them.

There is something very extraordinary in the impunity enjoyed by the guerrillas who are operating within our lines in Virginia. From "gobbling up" small parties of our men, cutting off trains, robbing sutlers, and stampeding mules and horses, these gentry have now commenced the practice of assassination on a great scale. They lie in wait in the woods, singly or in parties of two or three, and fire upon passing officers or soldiers. Every day we hear of men being shot down in this way, and the evil is steadily increasing. The woods between our front and the Potomac are said to be swarming with ruffians who make their presence known solely by robbery and murder. They are said to be "Mosby's men," but we believe nobody has the least knowledge whether they have anything to do with Mosby or not, or whether they have the smallest connection whatever with the Confederate army. There can be nothing easier than to take a musket and go into the woods and shoot at everybody who passes along the road. There is no reason why deserters, stragglers and robbers of all kinds and degrees should not rush to this mode of enriching themselves, or gratifying their bad passions; and we may be right well assured that as long as we content ourselves with the conclusion that anybody who waylays our soldiers in the vicinity of the camp is one of "Mosby's guerrillas," and therefore entitled to the rank and honor of an enemy, all the bad characters who invariably swarm round an army, will go into the business of lying in wait and murdering. An orderly cannot at this moment be sent anywhere outside our camp without danger to his life; the officers cannot ride between two divisions of the army without a strong escort. And yet we are not half way to Richmond. We may imagine what the state of things will be as we advance further South, and when every needy Virginian and broken-down sutler that we leave behind on our track becomes fully aware that he has only to take a shot-gun, and get behind a tree, in order to fill his pockets with greenbacks and watches, with the certainty of being treated as a prisoner of war in case he is caught.

Now there is no reason why this state of things should continue. If it were once well understood that everybody taken prowling inside our lines with arms in their hands, without uniforms, offices or commissions, and still worse, when, after firing from an ambush upon Union soldiers, would certainly be hanged, there would be a rapid diminution in the number of gentlemen engaged in this occupation. There is little doubt that nine-tenths of them are either poor whites from the neighborhood, or scoundrels from the North who follow the army from love of crime. Probably not one in ten has any connection with any Confederate organization, or is under the orders of any Confederate officer, or has the least intention of exposing himself in open fight, for any cause in the world. They have, therefore, no claim to the treatment of prisoners of war. They are simply brigands who help the enemy; but the mere fact of their helping the enemy makes them none the less brigands. Robbery or murder are none the less crimes for being all committed against one side.

Persons of this class have always, in all wars, been treated as outlaws. The Spanish guerrillas were invariably executed by the French immediately on being caught, and in spite of the general sympathy felt for them by the other nations of Europe, we believe nobody has ever ventured to impugn the legality of their punishment. They carried on operations precisely as our guerrillas are now doing—varying the larger operations by attacking convoys by assassination of solitary Frenchmen on the high roads. In Italy, every attempt on the part of the peasantry to take part in the struggle between the Austrian and French armies was repressed by a general fusilade and burning of their villages. The thing was inhuman, done, as it was, wholesale, but it was necessary to the safety of the French army, and therefore its lawfulness has never been questioned. In India, the English have pursued precisely the same course. And the reason of it is very simple. Humanity and civilization both require that the work of hostilities should, on land as well as on sea, be confined to organized forces, subject to discipline, under the control of officers, and liable to punishment in case of gross violation of the laws of war. Therefore, it is only to persons belonging to these forces that the protection of these laws are extended. If private individuals were allowed to take part in hostilities on their own account, the mere declaration of war would be the signal for the appearance of swarms of brigands, who would rob and murder friend and foe alike, fill the whole country with ruin and misery, and roam from place to place as their passions might dictate, with the certainty of impunity, or the next thing to impunity, for to such men a short term of imprisonment would have no terror.

Revenue Decisions and Custom-House Practices.

The United States Circuit Court has recently decided some important revenue questions, two of which are reported in our columns this morning. Some of them are important, not so much on account of the intricacy of the questions involved, or the amount immediately in controversy, as because they settle courses of practice at the Custom-house. The more questions which can be settled as to that business the better it is for our importing community; and some of these practices are such that one must almost wonder how they could ever have arisen, or how they were ever attempted to be defended in Court.

For instance, the effort was made in one case to have the Court decide that the time within which an appeal could be taken from the decision of the Collector, as to the amount of duties in a given case, which, by the law, must be within ten days of the entry of the goods, is to begin to run, where goods are entered for warehouse, at the time of the warehousing entry instead of the withdrawal entry. The effect of this would be, that the Collector might not make any decision at all within ten days from the warehousing entry, and the merchant would be cut off entirely from any right of appealing from his decision when he did make it. It would seem as if the fact that this result would follow, ought to have convinced the Custom-house authorities that they were wrong in their construction of the law, and that they ought not to have tried to cut the merchant off in this way from his right of appeal. The case, however, was brought up for the construction of the Court, and the Court saw the justice of the merchant's claim, if the Custom-house could not.

The old question of half storage came up again also. Our readers will recollect that where the merchant enters goods for warehousing, and before they go into the warehouse, desires to enter them for consumption, the Collector refuses to allow him to do so unless he will pay half a month's storage for the privilege, although the goods have never been in store. In a previous suit brought to recover back such an amount paid, the Court held that the charge was entirely unauthorized, but as it had been voluntarily paid it could not be recovered back. The matter has been brought before the Court again in a slightly modified shape. The merchant here did not enter his goods for warehousing, but marked on his entry "vessel as warehouse." That is, as we understand it, he left his goods on board his own vessel for a few days, with the Collector's approval, and then was called upon to pay half a month's storage when he came to enter them for consumption. The Court finds enough difference in the two cases to warrant a judgment against the Collector in this case. We do not see that there is much difference between them in principle, though this case is a little more unreasonable and outrageous than the other was. It would seem as if Congress might very well step in to remedy such a state of things.

The other two cases involve other questions: one is the right of the merchant to an allowance for draft on articles which are weighed. The law, however, has since been repealed, and new cases involving the question cannot arise; but the decision is one which disposes of a great many cases now before the Court. The other involves an interesting question of constitutional law, arising out of a statute laying a duty upon certain articles "the growth or product of countries *beyond the Cape of Good Hope*." The merchants who had imported goods which were the product of Persia and China claimed that the law was unconstitutional because it discriminated between the States. For, as they urged, if we were in California, China would not be "beyond the Cape of Good Hope," and we may import the same goods from China into San Francisco free of duty, on which we should have to pay duty if we imported them into New-York. The objection would seem at first blush to be a forcible one; but its power disappears on a further examination of the various statutes, which shows, as the Judge decides, that "beyond the Cape of Good Hope" means east of it, and that the San Francisco merchant would have to pay the same rate of duty as the New-Yorker.

Gen. Sherman's Column.

The fortunes of the moving column of Gen. Sherman, on its way from Vicksburgh and Memphis, to form a junction with the main body of Grant's army, have for some time engaged the attention of those who follow military operations in the Southwest, and not always without anticipations of ill-luck. From latest accounts it is tolerably certain that this force has, by this time, reached its destination and formed a junction with Grant's right wing at Stevenson. In order to effect this, however, it was found necessary to give up both the line by which it was intended this column should advance, and one of the prime objects it was expected to accomplish by the way. In the redistribution of Gen. Grant's army after the capture of Vicksburgh, the Thirteenth corps was sent to Gen. Banks at New-Orleans; a column made up of parts of the three other corps was dispatched under Steele into Arkansas; the Seventeenth was assigned the duty of holding Vicksburgh, and the Mississippi, below Helena; the Sixteenth was given the task of guarding the Mississippi from Helena to Cairo, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad as far east as Corinth, or, perhaps, Bear Creek, thirty miles beyond, on the Alabama line; and finally it was designed that the Fifteenth corps, under Gen. Sherman, should open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Bear Creek as far east as Decatur, with the purpose of making this the main line of communications with Chattanooga. A glance at a map whereon the railroad lines are indicated will show that this line, after nearing the Tennessee at Iuka, runs eastward on the southern side of the river, and follows its general course as far as Decatur, where it crosses to the north side of the river, and thence continues eastward to Chattanooga, crossing again to the south side of the Tennessee at Bridgeport. It is obvious that if the portion of the line of railroad running on the south side of the Tennessee—that is, from Memphis to Decatur—could be reopened and maintained, it would afford an invaluable channel through which the army at Chattanooga might draw supplies. Work was accordingly commenced, and by the 1st of November the road had been opened from Corinth for forty miles, through Iuka, and across Bear Creek to Cherokee Station, Ala. No sooner was this purpose apparent, however, than a powerful rebel cavalry force, said to amount to ten thousand, under command of Gen. S. D. Lee, swarmed in the vicinity, hanging on and harrassing the flank of our force, and retiring before it, tearing up and destroying the railroad as they receded.

We have from time to time received through the telegraph and from our correspondents reports of the various encounters of the two bodies—that at Cherokee Station, ten days ago, being a fight of some magnitude. Whether it was that the annoyance of the rebel cavalry force was so great that it was thought hopeless to attempt to maintain the railroad, or that other considerations induced a change in the original programme, the column at the beginning of the present month ceased its effort to reach Decatur by the southern side of the river, and turning again westward, evacuating Tuscumbia and Iuka, (which has been burned by the rebels,) passed at Eastport, Miss., to the north bank of the Tennessee. On this side it will have been able to pursue its eastward march uninterruptedly, its flank being perfectly covered by the river.

The order to abandon the attempt to open the railroad communication was given by Gen. Grant, immediately on his assuming command at Chattanooga, and was, doubtless, dictated by his desire to effect a concentration of his forces as quickly as possible. The opening of railroad communication between Chattanooga and the Mississippi is certainly a great desideratum, but it requires the presence of a powerful force, and cannot be done by a moveable column, as the whole flank is entirely exposed. The same task was attempted last year by Gen. Buell, under orders of Gen. Halleck, and failed.

Strikes on the City Railroads.—The drivers and conductors on several of the principal City Railroads have struck for higher wages, and as the companies have not seen fit to comply with their demands, three or four of them were compelled to suspend operations yesterday. As a matter of course, this led to very serious public inconvenience, and for a variety of reasons the public sympathy does not, as a general thing, go with the companies. They obtained their franchises, in the first place, by gratuitous and utterly unjust grants of the Legislature, and ought therefore to deal liberally with the public. They have nearly all of them largely "watered" their stock and made enormous profits by that process. They take very little pains to accommodate the public, cramming their cars to suffocation, recognizing no passenger's right to the undisturbed and exclusive enjoyment of the seat he has paid for, and refusing to run cars enough for the comfortable conveyance of those who wish to ride. And with all this their profits are large, their dividends on a nominal capital two or three times the actual cost of the road, are very heavy, and it is almost impossible to purchase their stock at any reasonable price.

Under these circumstances there is no excuse for niggardly dealing on their part with persons in their employ. Their conductors and drivers are kept at work, usually, about twelve hours a day, no time being allowed, on some of the roads, for the usual meals; and they are also required to be about the depots for four or five hours longer; and for this they pay them a *dollar and a-half* a day. This, certainly, is not liberal; and at the present prices of all articles of consumption, it is not possible for any man to support a family decently on such wages. The demand for an increase, therefore, is not unjust. Whether it is urged wisely and in just methods is another thing.

We cannot help thinking that the Railroad Companies will consult their own interest, as well as the public convenience, by some arrangement which shall recognize the just claim of those in their employ to better wages than they have hitherto received.

Aid for Suffering Unionists in the South.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having just returned from Natchez, Miss., and having seen the sad state of distress of our fellow-citizens among all classes, I appealed to the several departments at Washington to assist me in my endeavors to raise an aid fund for their relief. My success you will perceive from the inclosed permission and power granted from the heads of our departments, also from His Excellency the President's letter of concurrence in my plans, and the several indorsements of our most prominent citizens of this City. Hoping, too, for your indorsement, and a public appeal to those whose better fortunes will permit them to help the needy, I am, dear Sir, in behalf of my suffering fellow-citizens of Natchez, Miss.,

Your truly obedient servant,
MAURICE MAYER,
No. 123 Chambers-street, up stairs.

Mr. Mayer's object is one that must strongly commend itself to the sympathies of our community. Those, especially, who have been heretofore connected in business with the sections referred to, will doubtless feel it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to do something toward alleviating the distresses and sufferings which have befallen them. Mr. Mayer's appeal is strongly commended to public favor by the President and others in authority at Washington.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE.

Observations of a Visitor to the Hospitals at Annapolis—How Union Men are Treated in Richmond.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Within the last week I have seen several articles, both in the New-York Times and the Baltimore *American*, in regard to our paroled prisoners returned from Richmond. These accounts seemed horrible enough to have aroused the sympathy and indignation of the people, and yet, with the exception of a few persons, they were either passed by or forgotten as being among the inevitable horrors of civil war.

Three days since I went to Annapolis, determined to hear and see for myself if such things could be in the Nineteenth century. First let me say, I am a person no longer young, one who has seen much suffering of all kinds, in all ranks of life, both in this country and Europe, and therefore not likely to exaggerate either from inexperience or first impressions. I have also been a constant visitor for a year and more to the hospitals in and around Baltimore, witnessing the most intense suffering among our sick and wounded soldiers—enabling me to estimate the amount, both of mental and physical pain which men are capable of enduring.

On arriving at the hospital at Annapolis, we found the Matron just starting on her tour of inspection, and she kindly allowed my friend and myself to accompany her. Wishing to prepare us for what we were to see, she gave us an account of the arrival of the prisoners by gboat, on the 29th ult. The men landed at 5 A. M., in the chilly dawn, and it seemed a fitting time for so mournful a procession. They numbered 180 men, brought from Belle Island, near Richmond. Many were unable to walk, and were carried to the hospital. Those that could walk must have presented a sight never to be forgotten; for, before leaving, the rebels not only stripped them of socks, shoes and blankets, but took from them their shirts and pantaloons, except where the rags could scarce hold together. Men came without hats or caps, with thin cotton drawers, and *bodies bared to the waist*—their nakedness and bleeding feet covered only by what tatters their cruel captors had left them, not from mercy, but because they were too filthy to keep. These men had been on Belle Island (which seems to be a barren waste) without any protection against the weather, except what they had themselves constructed. They had lain on the sand, which was to them both bed and covering, exposed, both sick and well, to all extremes of heat and cold, without clothes, without food, (except small portions of the most repulsive kinds,) for weeks and months, many having been taken prisoners at or before the battle of Gettysburgh. Many were suffering from what are called *sand-sores*, and the surgeons, in vain attempting to produce general circulation of blood, the cuticle in many instances *seemingly dried on the bone* from exposure, and nearly the color and consistency of parchment. If food was denied them, it would seem as if the veriest barbarian would have given them shelter to die beneath.

With this preparation we visited the wards. On entering the first room, some sick men, sitting in silence near the fire, lifted their hands to show us, that with us was entering the unseen, but not unexpected visitor—*death*. Before us lay a young man just breathing his last, a mere skeleton, whose dying throes seemed to place in stronger relief a frame which must once have belonged to a strong and vigorous life. We turned away in our horror, only to look upon another who would soon follow his martyred comrade. Near them stood two male nurses, who, after witnessing horrors of all kinds, both on the battle-field and in the hospitals, stood perfectly subdued and heart-wrung, in witnessing that most fearful of all deaths—*death from starvation*.

In another room was a poor young boy, equally squalid in appearance, a network of bones, perfectly crazed and tossing his arms about and talking wildly and indistinctly; he, too, could live but a few hours, and most probably never be sane again. The next patient was a respectable-looking middle-aged German, with the bedclothes drawn tightly over his head, moaning and writhing in his agony. My friend begged me to listen. I could only distinguish these words: "I am so tired, something to eat, what torment," and then the ejaculation, "*Oh, Holy Christ!*" Then we saw others, emaciated to the last degree, several of whom were trying to eat—their kind nurses tempting them with delicacies and such food as they could bear. Some, after taking the longed-for article and putting it to their lips, would turn away with an agonized loathing expression, as if eager to swallow, but incapable of the effort. Others, after eating with famished haste, would, after a few moments, eject it all, their stomachs being too much weakened to bear nourishment either solid or liquid. Could anything be more fearful than this living death; this famishing with food before their eyes and within their reach. There were other patients who were better, they could digest light food and had some hope of life. It was then the sixth day since they came, and out of 180 men 53 had died of ill treatment and actual starvation. The Surgeons said at least two-thirds of the 180 would die, and if any recovered it would be with broken constitutions, utterly incapable of supporting themselves. Many had died on first arriving, unconscious from their sufferings that they were among friends and in the land they had died for. Others were too far gone to say much, but thankful to feel that they might die under the old flag and be taken home to be buried with their kindred.

The conduct of those able to converse was worthy of all admiration, no boasting of the brave deeds which had made them prisoners, no vaunting of their sufferings, no murmuring against their Government, which had rescued them, alas! too late,—no revilings

or accusations against their cruel enemies. They shewed they were men who felt they were fighting for a just and holy cause, and who were willing, if need be, to die in its defence. When questioned of their sufferings, they answered: "You see the condition we are in, and you can imagine how we have suffered to bring us to such a state. We thank God for our deliverance, and beg that something may be done for the 13,000 Federal prisoners on Belle Island and near Richmond, who are suffering as we did, and who are dying daily from hunger and exposure."

We shudder when we read of Neapolitan prisons and Austrian dungeons; but what are the cruelties practiced in them, in comparison with the barbarous treatment and wholesale starvation of our men now in the hands of the rebels? When I know from personal observation the manner in which rebel prisoners are treated, enjoying not only the comforts, but many of the luxuries of life, and compare it with what I have seen at Annapolis, my blood boils with indignation. No Christian man or woman would wish for a retaliation. They would ask that strict justice should be shown to both parties—loyal men and rebels—leaving the punishment of such cruelties to that higher power, who has declared, "Vengeance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord."

LEWIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MR. J. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.—MR. GRAU'S first performance since his return from Europe took place at this establishment on Wednesday evening. The house was handsomely and brilliantly attended. Mr. GRAU, although he happens to be out in the cold at present, so far as direct management is concerned, is borne in kindly remembrance by the public. At times, when operatic enterprise seemed to be dead, he sprung to the front, and by combining the scattered legions, made a goodly fight for Art. In the present instance, he has abandoned the traditions of his remarkably successful career, and has ventured upon an experiment which is always attended with danger. Instead of using the material washed ashore from wrecked managements, he has visited Europe and procured there the precise article that he needed. It is certainly an instance of the gentleman's determination, that notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of securing a house—or if a house, then of an orchestra and chorus—he has managed to fulfill his promise of playing in the metropolis previous to departing for the Provinces. Allowances must certainly be made for an *impromptu* experiment, such as that of Wednesday night. The chorus and orchestra were not what they would be if Mr. GRAU were playing here regularly. But the shortcomings in these departments did not materially interfere with the result of the night. The leading artists whom Mr. GRAU desired to introduce, were received by the public with great favor. Their success, in fact, was complete.

DONIZETTI'S opera of "La Favorita" was selected for the occasion. Mme. VERA LORINI claimed this work as the one in which she should make her *début* before an American public. The *rôle* is rich in contrasts; the courtly graces of the first act, the overwhelming calamities of the second, and the religious yearnings of the third, being excellently calculated to display the versatility of an artist. There is not, however, in any of these phases, a positive scope for the tragic ability which Mr. GRAU claims for his prima donna. What could be readily perceived, was that she is an actress who knows her opportunities and seizes them with intelligence and grace. Mme. VERA LORINI possesses a fine mezzo-soprano voice. It is unusually fresh in quality, and seems to be of sufficient compass, although in the lower tones it is rather weak. Expression is the special gift of this kind of voice, and we find, therefore, in Mme. VERA LORINI much earnestness and tenderness of style. This was especially noticeable in the piece *Ah, mio Fernando*, which we have seldom heard given with nicer musical balance. As a vocalist pure and simple, the lady seems to be thoroughly experienced and admirable. Indeed, the whole effect of her performance was in the highest degree flattering to her capabilities.

Signors STEFANI and MORELLI are artists already well and favorably known in this community. The first-named gentleman has a *tenor-robusto* of very fine quality. He has greatly improved, and in the tender passages of the last act created a perfect *furore*. Signor MORELLI was laboring under a slight attack of hoarseness, but we all know he is one of the best baritones we have ever had in this country.

Mr. GRAU will give "La Favorita" to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music; on Saturday, at Niblo's, "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mlle. CASTRI, and an act of "Favorita," with Mlle. VERA LORINI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK will give BELLINI'S beautiful opera of "La Somnambula" to-night. Mlle. KELLOGG sustains her admirable *rôle* of *Amina*, and the best artists of Mr. MARETZEK'S troupe support her in the other *rôles*.

WINTER GARDEN.—In the new sensation drama called "Kathleen Mavourneen," Mr. W. J. FLORENCE essays, and successfully, a more important line of character than any in which he has yet appeared. He is the hero, instead of the buffoon—an unfortunate Paddy who moves us to tears as well as smiles. To the majority this is an agreeable change, and the brilliant houses that have attended the production of the drama indicate the complete success of the venture. As to the piece itself, it is a good sensation spectacle, something like several of its predecessors—especially the "Peep o'Day"—but still sufficiently fresh to satisfy a general audience. The principal scene of the third act is very impressive, and secures the complete success of the whole. Mr. W. J. FLORENCE plays with tact, taste and effect. Mrs. CHANFRAU as *Kathleen*, is charming in every respect. We do not remember to have seen this versatile artist to greater effect. The smaller parts are cast to the general strength of the Winter Garden company—one of the best being the *Billy Button Cap* of Mr. BOWERS.

"Kathleen Mavourneen" will be repeated until further notice.

The Experiment of Free Labor on Plantations.

ADJUTANT-GEN. THOMAS REPORTS IT A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS has made the following report to the Secretary of war:

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 15, 1863.

SIR: I recently passed a few days at Goodrich's Landing, Louisiana, 50 miles above Vicksburgh, one of my purposes being to ascertain the condition of the head plantations—to what extent the cultivation of cotton had been carried, and especially to know whether the cultivation of plantations could not be carried on as well by hired freemen as by slaves. The gathering of cotton is now in full operation, and it may be too soon to report fully the result. But the facts in my possession are sufficient for a judgment on the experiment as previously reported. The season had advanced fully two months from the time cotton should have been planted, which was unavoidable, though the system was put into operation as soon after my coming to this country as was possible. The lessees, therefore, labored under great disadvantages in this respect, for most of them had first to run the furrow to plant the seed, then plant their corn, relying on subsequent time to break up the ground between the furrows of cotton and exterminate the weeds. The necessity of withdrawing the troops from Louisiana to augment the force operating against Vicksburgh kept the line of plantations, some sixty in all, without adequate protection when the rebels made the attack on Milliken's Bend, where they were signally defeated, and made raids on the plantations, scattering and driving off the negroes and stock. This occurred at the time when it was important to cultivate the crops. Some time elapsed before the hands could be collected and be induced to recommence work. The consequence was, fully one half of the crops were not worked at all, and in other cases, where some work was done, the weeds and plants had to grow up together, the ill weed overtopping the cotton plant. The army worm attacked all the late cotton, destroying from one-fourth to a third of the crop. Still, under all these disadvantages not one of the lessees will lose money, but all derive a profit. I know that they are satisfied with the experiment; all desire the re-lease for another year. The negro lessees, of whom there are some 151 will make from four or five bales up to in one case 150, and it is a fact that the cotton they have raised for themselves, owing to better cultivation, is of a higher grade than that of the white lessees. Some of the negroes have cultivated by themselves and families, while others have employed their fellow freedmen. The freedmen have all worked for wages according to a scale fixed upon by the Board of Commissioners, and at a higher rate, I understand, than was adopted in the Department of the Gulf. They have been well and more abundantly fed than they were when held in Slavery. Schools have been established upon the plantations, and the lessees have felt it a duty by every proper means to elevate this unfortunate race. As a general rule, they greatly prefer working with Northern men, whom they regard as their friends, to working with Southerners, even their former owners, and I hazard nothing in saying that the net proceeds on a crop by a Northerner who has paid the hands wages will exceed that of a Southerner who has cultivated by slaves, the number of acres being the same in both cases. Those employed have thus been of no expense to the Government, but have supported themselves and families. They are perfectly contented, and look forward with hope to future elevation of character. The experiments, adopted hastily and from necessity with many misgivings, I now regard a complete success. The number of bales of cotton raised in these plantations will not much, if any, fall short of 8,000 bales, giving to the Government some $150,000 of revenue. The lessees will also pay to the Quartermaster's Department, for mules, utensils, &c., furnished or found on the places, some $100,000. The charge in lieu of rent is $2 a bale, making $16,000. The Government share on some few plantations abandoned by the lessees may sell for $150,000. I desire this money, or as much as may be necessary, set aside as a fund necessary to pay the expenses of this year, and of the year commencing January 1, 1864.

It is a significant fact that while transports on the river have been frequently fired into by the rebels, not a single shot has been fired from that line of the river covered by leased plantations, extending for seventy-five miles above Vicksburgh, which shows the importance to commerce of lining the river with a loyal population.

I have, Sir, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

New-Jersey.

THE CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS AND THE BOUNTY QUESTION.—The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, discussed at considerable length the subject of raising the quota under the last call, by offering a bounty in order to equalize the taxation throughout the county.

Mr. QUAIFE offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that the Chosen Freeholders should have sole charge of the matters pertaining to the raising of volunteers and offering $200 bounty.

It was agreed that as at present the burden was unequal, for instance, in one township with taxable property of a little over $800,000, the quota is two men; in another township, where the taxable property amounts to $2,500,000, the quota is but 28 men, while in another, with taxable property amounting to only $5,600,000, the quota is 163 men.

Mr. DURYEA offered as a substitute to the previous preamble and resolutions, a resolution that, inasmuch as some of the cities and townships had offered bounties, and were engaged in filling their quotas, the Board of Freeholders deem it inexpedient to offer any bounty, and recommend the different cities and townships to offer a bounty, believing that the assessment and taxable property of the county will be more generally assessed by this act.

Mr. DEWEY'S resolution was adopted, and so the matter stands as previously, and each city and township will raise their quota as best they can.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.—Mayor ROMAR, of Jersey City, yesterday, issued a proclamation urging all good citizens to enter upon the duty incumbent upon them, with a spirit of determination to raise the quota of men called for, and thus avoid the disgrace of conscription and the stigma upon the present and succeeding generations.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Bills were introduced in both branches of the Legislature to-day to make up the deficiencies of pay to the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored) regiments from the State Treasury.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

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NEW STYLES MANTILLAS,
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NOVELTIES IN MUFFS,
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CHILDREN'S FURS IN EVERY VARIETY,
GENT'S CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GLOVES IN OTTER, BEAVER, &c.
SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES,
LADIES' HOODS AND GLOVES.
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N. B.—A choice assortment of rare and récherché Foot Muffs, just imported from Paris.

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Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.
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For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

CONDIT—SATTERTHWAITE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at Christ Church, Bellerville, N. J., by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Blake, assisted by Rev. Dr. Ducachet, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, Mr. JOHN S. CONDIT, of Marystowe, to Miss ELIZABETH WENTWORTH, daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Satterthwaite, of Nutley.

CORTELYOU—CARTER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at the Reformed Dutch Church, 29th-st. and 8th-av., by Rev. J. T. Duryea, Mr. JAMES H. CORTELYOU to Miss JULIA W. CARTER, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. M. Carter.

SPOCK—HAGUE.—In Astoria, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. B. F. Stead, Mr. WILLIAM H. SPOCK, of New-Haven, and Miss ANNIE ELIZABETH HAGUE, of Astoria.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

WEARE—TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Nicholas Cantrell, GEO. W. WEARE, of Jersey City, N. J., to MARY, daughter of the late Capt. James Taylor, of Philadelphia.

WAIT—DE FOREST.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at the Church of St. George the Martyr, by Rev. A. Leonard, Dr. BOARDMAN L. WAIT to SOPHIE, eldest daughter of Benjamin De Forest, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BRICHER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, SARAH MATILDA, wife of John W. Bricher.

Funeral on Friday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock, from All Soul's Church. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 12, Mrs. EUNICE CHAPMAN, aged 85 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Willow and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

FERDON.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, JOHN, eldest son of John B. Ferdon, in the 32d year of his age.

Funeral service will take place in the Church of Divine Unity, No. 548 Broadway, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. Friends are invited to attend.

GALLOWAY.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, CHARLIE, only child of Charles and Emma Galloway, aged 15 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, at 1 o'clock, at No. 10 Grove-st.

JUDAH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, AMELIA B., second daughter of Benjamin S. and Elizabeth Judah, deceased.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of her brother, J. Hiebert Judah, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 126 Waverley-place, on Friday next, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

RICKARD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, FRANCIS PETER RICKARD, son of Thomas Rickard, aged 18 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 187 East 12th-st., near 1st-av., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

WHITAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, CATHARINE LOUISA, daughter of Margaret E. and the late Dr. John H. Whittaker, of New-York City, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ's Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

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A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Oct. 27, No. 20,416 drew $100,000, No. 14,764 drew $50,000, No. 18,201 drew $30,000, No. 4,356 drew $10,000, No. 2,862 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
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ARNICA PLASTERS
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PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
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COUGHS, even when threatening CONSUMPTION.
Rheumatism and Neuralgia,
Physicians prescribe them.
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FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS, NEW STYLES.—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS a PAIR. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two and Three Hundred Dollars each—some with Diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED. JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION WARD ASSOCIATIONS represented in the UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, are hereby notified to call their organizations together in each of the Wards in this City on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, for the purpose of electing delegates to the following Conventions:

1. A City Convention, to nominate a candidate for Mayor of the City of New-York.
2. An Aldermanic Convention, to nominate Aldermen in the even Aldermanic Districts.
3. A Councilmanic Convention, to nominate six candidates in each of the four Councilmanic Districts.
4. A Convention to nominate a Police Justice in each of the eight Judicial Districts in the City of New-York.
5. A Convention to nominate Civil Justices in the first seven Judicial Districts in the City of New-York.
6. A Ward Convention to nominate School Officers in each Ward.

The City Convention shall consist of five Delegates from each Ward, and said Convention shall meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, on the southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st., at 7½ o'clock.

The Wards lying north of 14th-st., which are even Aldermanic Districts, shall elect eleven Delegates to each Aldermanic Convention, and the Aldermanic Districts lying south of 14th-st. shall elect one Delegate from each Election District to each Aldermanic Convention, and the said Convention shall meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, at the following places, at 7½ o'clock:

Second District, at Golden's Hall, Centre-st.
Fourth District, at No. 194 Henry-st.
Sixth District, at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.
Eighth District, at the corner of Pitt and Broome sts.
Tenth District, at the Bowery Hotel.
Twelfth District, at No. 101 Avenue D.
Fourteenth District, at corner Broadway and 23d-st.
Sixteenth District, at corner 59th-st. and 3d-av.

The First Councilmanic District, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 14th Wards, shall elect three delegates from each Ward, and such Convention shall meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock.

The Second Councilmanic District, consisting of the 10th, 11th, 13th and 17th Wards, shall elect six Delegates from each Ward, and such Convention shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at Shaugnessy's Hotel, on the corner of Broome and Pitt sts., at 7½ o'clock.

The Third Councilmanic District, consisting of the 9th, 15th, 16th and 18th Wards, shall elect six Delegates from each Ward, and said Convention shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock, at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.

The Fourth Councilmanic District, consisting of the 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards, shall elect five Delegates from each Ward, and said Convention shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at Washington Hall, 8th-av., near 48th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

The Judicial District Conventions to nominate Police Justices, shall meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the following places:

First District, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Wards—five Delegates from each Ward—5th Ward Hotel.
Second District, 4th, 6th and 14th Wards—six Delegates from each Ward—at Golden's Hall.
Third District, consisting of the 8th and 9th Wards—eight Delegates from each Ward—at No. 178 Prince-st.
Fourth District, 10th, 13th and 17th Wards—six Delegates from each Ward—at the Steuben House.
Fifth District, 7th, 11th and 13th Wards—six Delegates from each Ward—at No. 101 Avenue D.
Sixth District, 18th and 21st Wards—eight delegates from each Ward—corner of Broadway and 23d-st.
Seventh District, 12th, 19th and 22d Wards—six Delegates from each Ward—at Washington Hall, 3d-av. and 126th-st.
Eighth District, 16th and 20th Wards—eight Delegates from each Ward—No. 245 Avenue —.

The Judicial District Conventions, to nominate candidates for Civil Justices, shall elect the same number of Delegates from each Ward as are elected to the Police Justice Conventions, and said Conventions shall meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the following places:

First District—Fifth Ward Hotel.
Second District—Golden's Hall.
Third District—No. 178 Prince-st.
Fourth District—Steuben House.
Fifth District—No. 101 Avenue D.
Sixth District—No. 435 4th-av.
Seventh District—Headquarters of the Nineteenth Ward Association, 59th-st. and 3d-av.

The Ward Conventions shall consist of eleven delegates, and they shall meet at their usual places of meeting, except the Ninth Ward, which Ward shall meet at such place as the Ward organization shall determine, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 7½ o'clock.

The rules heretofore governing Primary Elections, as laid down by the Central Committee, must be strictly adhered to in every particular, and not less than three Inspectors shall be appointed by the presiding officer of the Association.

The Polls in each Ward shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

WM. A. DARLING, President.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JNO. J. SHAW, }

EIGHTH WARD CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET,
IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Ward, held on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1863, at No. 196 Spring-st., the following ticket was nominated for School Officers:

For Commissioner,
WALTER W. ADAMS.
For Inspector,
GEORGE DUROCHE.
For Trustees,
JOHN R. RUSSELL,
WM. C. HANNA.
WM. TUCKER, Chairman.

ABRAM L. BREWER, Secretary.

NOMINATION.—AT A FULL MEETING OF THE XVIIth Ward Regular Democratic German Association held at Erbes Garden, Fifth Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1863, Hon. BARNABAS W. OSBORN was unanimously nominated for Police Justice of the District.

NICHOLAS KISSELL, Chairman.
JOSEPH HARTUNG, Secretary.

NINTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITES received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eighty millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.

WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

NO. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Manufacturers and others having any banking business which they wish attended to in the State of Connecticut, or any business connected with money, notes, stocks, bonds, &c., will receive prompt returns by sending to us.

Refer to KETCHUM, SON & Co., New-York; HARTFORD BANK, Hartford.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS.

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph and furnished parties giving their address.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1859, due or payable 1860, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863.

RICHARD YATES Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY. Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment, $17,295, due the Sinking Fund, Oct. 1, 1863, and that we have designated by lot $17,000 of said Bonds for payment as required by the Trust Deed, viz.: Nos. 3,475, 783, 785, 1,008, 1,100 1,419, 1,574, 1,600, 1,979, 1,990, 2,155, 2 228, 2,338, 2,388, 2,341, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 2,433, 2,588, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest upon surrender of the Bonds to us at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above designated Bonds will not draw interest after January 1, 1864.

The next payment, $17,890, will be due April 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDRY, } Trustees,

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANISED.
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganised, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM B. WATSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors, in place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors of the next election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August last.

Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from this date (the 9th) to the 19th inst., ten days, during which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

HARTFORD COLLECTIONS REMITTED for on day of payment less ¼ of one per cent.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, known and salable in this market, purchased at current rates by

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.

1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.

1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 6 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD G. FAILE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
AB'M R. VAN NEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN BARRIOTT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:

MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER I. NEVIUS, Jr.,
HIRAM RAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS HELD this day, at the office of the Company, the following named gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. A. Darling,	George G. Waters,
William Remsen,	Maltby G. Lane,
Henry R. Remsen,	Clarkson N. Potter,
Henry Hart,	Peter McMartin,
Wilson G. Hunt,	John B. Hobby,
Samuel Jauden,	William J. Valentine,

and Robert Squires.

And for Inspectors, Messrs. J. L. Everett, S. R. Comstock and Samuel E. Darling. And at a meeting of Directors held the same day, William A. Darling, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and William Remsen, Esq., Vice President. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec'y.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

New-Jersey—sums of $5,000 to $25,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $5,000 to $50,000.
Westchester County—sums of $5,000 to $30,000.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $150,000.
All at the lowest current rates.

N. B.—I have a sum of $30,000 which will be loaned only on extraordinary security, in consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be conceded.

WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean.)
No. 19 Wall-st.

PORTSMOUTH DRY DOCK AND STEAMBOAT BASIN COMPANY

Owners of Stock in this Company are requested to send their address to the undersigned, stating how many shares they own, and in whose name the stock stands, as it may become necessary to have a consultation in regard to the affairs of the Company.

S. H. PENDEXTER, Secretary, Box 2,987.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1875. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

WM. S. MARTIN WAS APPOINTED SECRETARY of this Company from 1st November instant, in place of W. F. Underhill, resigned.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.

EAST RIVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, November, 1863.

W. F. UNDERHILL WAS APPOINTED Secretary of this Company, from 1st November instant, in place of THOMAS PALMER, resigned.

C. H. BIRNEY, President.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. & B. COSGROVE, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated Nov. 7, 1863.

JAMES COSGROVE,
BARNET COSGROVE.

N. B.—BARNET COSGROVE will continue to carry on the business of cooperage at No. 2 Burling-slip, New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of MARTIN & KINNIER, Brewers, at No. 17 Downing-st., is hereby dissolved. The business will be continued by WILLIAM MARTIN, who will close up the old affairs and sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM MARTIN.
GEO. KINNIER.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE.)—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of elegantly carved Carara marble statuary and other large pieces, to be sold at 12½ o'clock, THIS DAY, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at No. 646 Broadway, adjoining the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st. Catalogues at 50 cts. No. 646 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from opposite
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863,
at 12 o'clock M., as follows:
MARKED "ROEBUCK."
10 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
3 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL,"
27 BALES COTTON.
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS,"
67 BALES COTTON.

Catalogues on the 15th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

CROCHERON & WOOD, Auctioneers.
THE GREAT SALE OF
79 ELEGANT BUILDING SITES,
At BERGEN POINT, New-Jersey,

At public auction, will take place THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

This property is beautifully situated on the Kill Von Kull, opposite Port Richmond, and adjoining the La Tourette house and grounds.

Also, the elegant house and grounds attached, formerly the residence of Dr. Parker.

The steamboat *Red Jacket* leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing passengers by this property. Also the "dummy steam-cars" from Jersey City Ferry, every hour during the day and evening.

AUCTION NOTICE.
HARDWARE TRADE SALE.
IN CONTINUATION.
THIS DAY.
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms,
BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH,

commencing with lot No. 501, embracing the entire balance of
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GUNS AND RIFLES,

comprising over 1,200 catalogued lots, in quantities to suit City and country buyers. Catalogues now ready, and goods open for inspection.

J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the Union stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the sloop NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Mercy* and cargo consisting of cotton, naval stores, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large sacks salt.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS FOR STATUES OR BUSTS, BRONZES, PARIAN FIGURES, BOHEMIAN GLASSES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 646 Broadway, adjoining the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., a large assortment of Carara marble statuary, figures and groups, classical vases, taxzas, just landed and never before exhibited. These goods are imported direct from Italy by Signors Bloy-mnoli and Zanneoli. They will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carara statuary marble, namely: Baccante, Venus of Canova, Psyche of Canova, Fidelity, Venus from the Bath, Contending Cupids, Two Groups, The Water Carrier, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Washington, Venus and Cupids, Youth, Flora, Innocence, Summer, Spring, Highland Mary, Corinna, Dancing Girls, Ceres, Dorothea, and many more too numerous to mention, and a full assortment of Vases, Tazzas, Groups, &c., for the decoration of parlors. In this collection will be found Works of Art, larger and more elaborately carved and finished than any offered at public sale before.

The goods will be on exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, day and evening, and descriptive catalogues will be ready Tuesday morning. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases, at a small expense.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery of John Sendecor, No. 708 Broadway:

ARTIST'S SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND SKETCHES,
BY MR. JOHN WILLIAMSON,
OF BROOKLYN.

This collection is particularly interesting and worthy the attention of lovers of art, from the great variety of subjects and careful finish of the pictures, comprising the results of several years' study and labor. It is not only rich in landscapes and still-life sketches, but embraces quite an elaborately finished studies of fruit and flowers from nature—a branch of art in which Mr. W. stands unrivaled in this country. The above are now on exhibition daily, at the gallery, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on Friday, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FINE OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS, BEING THE ENTIRE GALLERY OF THE LATE JOHN LAFARGE, ESQ., DECEASED, TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, comprising many valuable and rare examples of the most CELEBRATED OLD MASTERS, together with a number of exquisite paintings of the MODERN EUROPEAN and AMERICAN SCHOOLS, by RENOWNED ARTISTS.

Among them will be found 2 superb landscapes and cattle pieces, by Hess, of Tivoli; also, Lot and his Family, a very valuable painting, cost $1,500; Niagara Falls, by B. Hess, cost $700, and some very fine modern English, French and Flemish paintings by eminent modern masters. Also, a classical female bust, with pedestal in statuary marble. They are now on exhibition, free, with catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson and gold brocatel; rosewood suite in figured green brocatel; gilt-frame pier-mirrors, carved black-walnut marble-top hat-stand, rosewood corner etagere, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, rosewood wardrobes, oak marble-top sideboards, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, gilt-frame mantel mirrors, elegant ormolu chandeliers, silver-plated ware, sewing-machines, oil-paintings and engravings, extension dining-table, sewing-machines, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME CARRIAGE HORSES AT auction, without reserve. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1863, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the private stable No. 45 Great Jones-street, if not previously disposed of at private sale, a pair of closely matched carriage horses, 7 years old, 16½ hands high, dark bay, with black points and long natural tails; are perfectly sound, kind and gentle, in all harness, and without a fault of any description; sale positive and without reserve; can be seen at the stable No. 45 Great Jones-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

One of the late W. Ranney's best pictures, "DAYBREAK ON THE PASSAIC," a fishing scene, cost $500. Also, by order of the Executors of the late John Lafarge, Esq., deceased, his entire collection of oil-paintings, representing the most renowned artists of the European and American schools.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 13, 1863, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., City built phaeton cut under, top and back seat, with pole and shafts; 6-seat sleigh, two 2-seat sleighs, no-top wagon, 6-seat Germantown coupe rockaway, 4-seat brett. All the above in good order and but little used.

Also, 4-seat sleigh, rockaways, park wagons, City built road wagens, &c., &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G } AND 22D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF STALLIONS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 instant, will be sold
FIVE STALLIONS,

the property of the United States. Sale to take place at Reilly's Corral, near the Observatory, at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A dark brown horse, 9 years old, 16½ hands high, kind and gentle in all harness, very easy under the saddle and an excellent family horse. Also, a low, one-seated Phaeton, in perfect order, made by Wood & Bros.; harness, blankets, whip, &c.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 barrels first quality PORK, MESS or PRIME MESS, of the packs of 1862 or 1863, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with iron master-hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted: bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands, if known, also the kind of barrel.

4,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops: bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspections yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

100,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED BACON SIDES.

100,000 pounds of first quality *thoroughly-cured* SMOKED HAMS. The Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

50,000 pounds first quality canvased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The hams will be paid for by the net weight, excluding paper-wrappers and bagging.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

1,000 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in suitable barrels or half barrels, which to be stated.

200,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

125,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, like samples to be seen at this office, containing one hundred pounds each.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 3 or 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

900,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of five styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

3d. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4th. Roasted, in barrels as above.

5th. Roasted and Ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

25,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop-marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop-mark, price and quantity offered.

1,000,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

250,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

4,000 gallons of the best quality of pure VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluable glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than 25 per cent. of water, and to be well-dried before delivery.

20,000 pounds PEPPER. (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of Pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing 25 pounds.

10,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

All the above articles to be delivered in four equal instalments on the 23d and 30th of November and the 7th and 14th of December, 1863.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Hominy, Peas, Tea, Sugar and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and the shipping marks, to be here designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their proper quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Gatty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1864.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 18th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1864, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire;
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New-York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Washington, District of Columbia;
Gosport, near Norfolk,

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent, N. B —$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution. Physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. Those who have used their nostrums are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the receipt for which he confided only to A. T. Davenport, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 2d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York,
Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he was one of the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.; PEDDEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, solo abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases with instructions for use, for $5, or four quantities in one for $20. Sent carefully packed on receipt of remittance by his accredited agent,
PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st.,
One door west from Broadway. New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or obliterated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob man of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 12½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEmale weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

MEDICAL.

TROPICAL BALSAM
PREPARED BY CARREWO BROS. & CO.
This celebrated and unparalleled medicine, composed only of salutiferous and purifying vegetables, has been for many years past, and is still, the great popular remedy of South America for the infallible cure of phthisis and other diseases of the chest; affections resulting from falls, blows or bruises, however severe; hemorrhages, wounds, contusions, ulcers, sores, headache, toothache and other diseases.

This most valuable medicine has been recently introduced in this country, and both its internal and external use has in all cases produced wonderfully successful results.

Price of bottles, 37 cents and $1. General Depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the drug stores generally.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF-ABUSE will receive advice which will enable them to save many a dollar by addressing a former fellow sufferer. W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Perry-street and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also, all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 325 feet, and Ward numbers 35 and 36, as the same are laid out on Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE
Fifth Collection District State of New-York,
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864: That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.
DANIEL F. WRIGHT, }
o30-law6mF FERRIS TRIPP, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.
FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.
jy 10-law 6mF

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS. }

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN. }

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 1.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....40
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.			
Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,856	Browning.	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments and classed first-class 7 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....$90
Steerage.....35 } Payable in Currency.
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 14.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.
For ST. DOMINGO CITY, via BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN'S and MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico.—West India Company's Line.—Carrying the United States Mail.—The first-class iron, full-rigged Wash steamship ISABEL CAIN, Capt. LEBER P. FOSTER, will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M., returning by the same route.
This ship was built at Paisley, on the Clyde, in the most thorough manner, in water-tight sections, and has elegant state-room accommodations.
Cabin Passage—To Bermuda.....$50
Cabin Passage—To St. Thomas.....75
Cabin Passage—To St. John's, Mayaguez and St. Domingo City.....80
No berth secured until paid for.
For freight or passage, apply to
AMERICAN WEST INDIA COMPANY, No. 6 Pine-st.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.
N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
"YAZOO"
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
The CREOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,
to sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The new sidewheel U. S. M. steamship
EVENING STAR,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander.
Will sail as above from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Nov. 28.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
Passage, first-class.....$60
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
NOTICE—The above steamer is unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, 14th inst.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....7th December.
MONDAY.....4th January, 1864.
Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$45
Passage money—to Havana.....50
Payable gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Br. ship GRATITUDE, sails Nov. 16.
Br. ship ALBION, sails Nov. 21.
FOR LONDON, X LINE,
Ship ADRIATIC, sails THIS DAY.
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts, payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.
To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the 23d to the 25th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.
Freight same as per regular steamer.
It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will go forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.
For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 51 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
EIGHTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8,
First and only night of Bellini's favorite Opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA.
With a most complete cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
In her great role of Amina.
SIG. G. LOTTI,
SIG. HANIBAL BIACHI,
MISS FANNY STOCKTON.
CONDUCTOR.....MAX MARETZEK.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF JUDITH.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock,
SECOND AND LAST NIGHT
Of Peri's Grand Opera of
JUDITH,
With its incomparably great cast.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above named performances will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine streets.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
JUDITH.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
THIRD GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock,
SECOND NIGHT OF
JUDITH.
The universal approbation with which Peri's grand Opera of "Judith" was received at its first representation on Wednesday, and the unanimous request made by the public Press for its immediate repetition, have induced the director to present it on this occasion for the last time, as it has to be withdrawn to make room for other novelties.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of Peri's grand opera of
JUDITH,
with new and magnificent costumes, new scenery, appointments, military band, increased orchestra, etc., and the following most extraordinary cast:
JUDITH.....MME. J. MEDORI
ABRIMINA.....MLLE. H. SULZER
JONATHAS.....SIG. F. MAZZOLENI
HOLOFERNES.....SIG. F. BELLINI
ELIAKIM.....SIG. H. BIACHI
AZAEL.....MISS MILNER
ELIEZER.....SIG. MULLER
CONDUCTOR.....SIG. J. NUNO
Secured seats and tickets may now be obtained at the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 13,
ONLY NIGHT OF J. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE
Of the new and celebrated lyric tragedienne,
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI.
The Opera selected for the debut of this great artiste in Brooklyn will be the same as in New-York,
LA FAVORITA,
in which she will sustain her great role of Leonora. Sigs. STEFANI, MORELLI and BARILI in their several roles.
Seats for this Friday's Opera, LA FAVORITA, can be secured at the Brooklyn Academy, and at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

IRVING HALL.
POPULAR SATURDAY MUSICAL MATINEE,
WITH GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, the favorite Contralto,
And Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.

MR. THEODORE THOMAS
respectfully announces that the fourth of the above series of Musical Entertainments will take place, under his direction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14.
Single tickets, 50 cents. Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one Matinee, or one person to six Matinees, $2. Tickets for sale at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis' music-store, No. 758 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 543 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s music-store, No. 547 Broadway; Firth, Son & Co., music-store, No. 563 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig, stationers, No. 112 Broadway.
Doors open at 12; commence at 1 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
THE NEW SENSATION.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
More than 1,000 splendid views of scenery, architecture and statuary, in every part of the world, illustrating all the realms of art and beauty exhibited with the most brilliant illumination known to science, on a canvas measuring 600 square feet, with a descriptive lecture. More than 50 fresh pieces shown every night.
Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½, the exhibition to commence at 7½ P. M. precisely.
Matinée every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
COURSE OF THREE HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT THE
BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
On SATURDAYS, 14th, 21st, and 28th of November, 1863,
Commencing with
"OUR FIRST BABY."
(Sequel to the Lecture on "Courtship and Marriage,")
A TALE OF HOME,
SATURDAY EVENING, November 14.
Ticket for the Course, $1. Single Admission, 50 cts.
Which will include Reserved Seats, if purchased before the evening of the Lecture.
Tickets to be had at PYLE'S Drug Store, corner Fulton and Pierrepont; DICKINSON'S, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. Baker.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,
The Romantic Irish Drama,
KATE KEARNEY,
Or the
FAIRY OF THE LAKES.
Ned Ryan.....Mr. Walter Lennox.
Lanty O'Laughlin.....Mr. Whiting.
Kate Kearney (with songs).....Miss Mary Shaw.
Rose Kearney.....Miss E. Couran.
Fairy of the Lakes.....Miss S. Singleton.
In the course of the piece, the
DONNYBROOK FAIR DANCE.
NEW SCENERY,
ALL THE ORIGINAL MUSIC,
GHOST MANIA,
in which Mr. Lennox, Mr. Metkiff, Mr. Gourlay, Mr. Reed, Misses Couran and Troy will appear.
On MONDAY EVENING
Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
will make his first appearance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1863,
UN DUEL SANS RICHELIEU.
Play in three acts, by M. Melesville.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes,
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable ter

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of the Subscribers to the Riot Relief Fund.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Riot Fund, for the benefit of Policemen and others, was held yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chairman, LEONARD W. JEROME, Esq., presided.

ISAAC BELL, Esq., of the Committee appointed to contribute the sum of $10,000 to the wounded and disabled members of the Police and Fire Departments and the military, reported that they had disbursed the whole of that amount, and still had some few bills remaining in their hands yet unpaid.

On motion of HENRY J. RAYMOND, Esq., the report of the Committee was received and their action approved.

Mr. RAYMOND, as Chairman of the Select Committee, presented the following report:

The whole amount contributed for the relief of the sufferers among the Police and military engaged in suppressing the riots was $55,019.

Of this amount $10,000 has been distributed by the Committees appointed for that purpose. Applications are still pending for further appropriations, and the Committee are of opinion that an additional sum of $15,000 should be devoted to their relief. This, it is believed, will meet all the cases of special necessity, and will substantially accomplish the original object contemplated by the subscribers to this fund, leaving about $30,019 still in their hands.

The Committee are of opinion that the best use which can be made of this sum will be its investment in some form for relief of cases which may arise from similar emergencies hereafter. The knowledge that such a fund is in existence will stimulate members of the force, on which our City must always depend for the preservation of its peace and for the security of the lives and property of its citizens, in the confident and vigorous performance of their duties. It will increase from year to year by the addition of the interest and by such donations as may be made to it from time to time, and will thus eventually become an important auxiliary in the promotion of public order.

The Committee recommended that Messrs. LEONARD W. JEROME, ISAAC BELL, SHEPHERD KNAPP, W. R. VERMILYEA and the Mayor ex-officio, be appointed Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund, with power to issue it at their discretion, and to make such disposition of both principal and interest as they may think best calculated to promote the general object for which it was created. They should also have power to fill vacancies in their Board as they may occur.

H. J. RAYMOND, H. G. STEBBINS,
F. S. WINSTON, SHEPHERD KNAPP.

Mr. TALLMAN said that, so far as he was concerned, he hoped that no permanent fund would be created of the balance remaining, but that it would be distributed to the individual members of the Police force and military, and a certain amount given to the Fire Department Fund. He held that by so doing, those persons who actually took part in the suppression of the riot would be benefited; whereas, were the money invested, it might happen that but very little of the money would ever reach or assist those actually engaged therein, owing to the constant changes that were occurring in the Departments.

Mr. RAYMOND then offered the following resolutions, both of which were adopted:

Resolved, That, in accordance with the report of the Committe, the further sum of $10,000 be appropriated for distribution among the policemen, firemen, and members of the military force injured in suppressing the recent riots—to be distributed under the direction of the Committee already appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That the residue of the fund subscribed, together with whatever may be left from the appropriations already made, be set apart as a permanent fund to be called the Riot Relief Fund—and that the same be put in charge of a Board of Trustees, to be appointed by the subscribers, and that it be used in their discretion to meet similar cases that may arise hereafter.

Gen. P. M. WETMORE, in a few remarks, dissented from the views and opinions expressed by Mr. TALLMAN, and argued that the best disposition that could be made of the money was to invest it as a permanent fund. This he held would create a spirit of emulation in all public bodies hereafter; whereas, in the course proposed by Mr. TALLMAN, the amount that each man would receive would be so small as to be of little or no value to them.

On motion, the following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. LEONARD W. JEROME, ISAAC BELL, W. R. VERMILYEA, SHEPHERD KNAPP and the Mayor, *ex-officio*, be appointed a Board of Trustees to have charge of the Riot Relief Fund, and that they be empowered to fill vacancies in their Board as they may occur.

The President having retired from the Chair, on motion of Gen. WETMORE, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Chairman, LEONARD W. JEROME, Esq., for his efforts in creating, and in a large measure sustaining and adding to the amount which had been realized.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Board of County Canvassers.

THIRD DAY.

The County Canvassers resumed their work at noon yesterday. The returns from the Eighteenth Ward were first taken up; those from the Sixth District were laid over for the correction of some clerical errors. This was the last Ward of the Sixth Senatorial District, where the question of the election of Senator was said to be in doubt; and although the returns were incomplete by the one District laid over for correction, the election of Mr. LAIMBEER, Republican, was conceded by the friends of his opponent, Mr. KING. Mr. LAIMBEER is elected by a majority of about 100. The Twenty-second and Twelfth Wards were next canvassed, and afterward the imperfect returns of the Fifteenth Ward, that were laid over for correction on the previous day, were presented complete and were canvassed. A correction was also made of the returns from the Tenth District of the Seventh Ward, by which McCUNN's vote for Superior Court Judge was increased 183 over the figures reported at Police Headquarters, the Police figures being 61, and those of the official returns 244. This helped McCUNN wonderfully. The vote between Judge BOSWORTH and he is close, several changes from the Police figures having been developed on both sides by the actual canvass. By the Police figures and corrections the official canvass to the close of the session of the Board yesterday, the vote between the two stood thus:

McCunn	32,713
Bosworth	32,514
McCunn over Bosworth	199

About half the City has been canvassed so far. The returns yet to be canvassed probably will both increase and diminish the figures heretofore reported for McCUNN and BOSWORTH, and are from portions of the City likely to sustain the present relative position of these gentlemen on the question of the election to the Superior Court Bench. The Board adjourned to noon to-day.

Naval Movements.

AN IRON-CLAD ORDERED TO PREPARE FOR SEA.

Orders have been sent to Chief-Engineer KING, U. S. N., who recently made a trial of the iron-clad battery *Winnebago* at Cincinnati, to have that vessel completed as soon as possible for active service. A list of officers has been made out by the Navy Department and forwarded to the officer in charge. The *Winnebago* is now thoroughly completed, and will be ready to join our active squadron in a few days. She carries a crew of a hundred men, and has two guns. The destination of the vessel is not known.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

A letter from this vessel states that she has been very unsuccessful in her recruiting service. Only about three or four men enlisted at Gloucester, while she actually lost six by desertion. The Navy Department had instructed Commodore CRAVEN to offer all proper inducements to young men to enlist in the service; but our correspondent states that all the available men on the coast of New-England, not engaged in whaling ships and merchant vessels, have gone in the army and navy already; so that the mercantile community of the different towns and cities are just as much in want of men as the Government.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER UNION.

This vessel sailed yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the South-Atlantic Blockading Squadron. She took out a large supply of stores, provisions, ammunition, &c., besides several officers and men for the fleet. She will go as far as New-Orleans.

The Commander of the *Union* has received instructions to return as soon as he has delivered his cargo.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

PATRICK MURPHY, a jolly son of Erin, was placed at the bar yesterday morning charged with a felonious assault upon HENRY A. MOTT, Esq., a lawyer of this City, and son of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT. It appears that in April last MURPHY was in the employ of Mr. MOTT as coachman, and the employer desiring to dispose of his services gave him a ticket of leave. MURPHY, however, was not so desirous of going; in fact he vowed he wouldn't go, and gave his employer so to understand. On being ordered out of the house he drew a knife and threatened to dirk his boss, whereat he received a shot in the leg from a pistol. The shot didn't hurt him much, but on its being represented to him that he would receive another shot in a more tender place unless he left, he came to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor and voluntarily withdrew himself from the domicil. Mr. CLINTON, counsel for the accused, tried to make it appear that his client was the assaultee instead of the assaultor, but the Jury didn't seem to see it in that light, and after a consultation of two hours they returned with a verdict of "assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm." At the intercession of the complainant the Court suspended sentence and MURPHY was discharged on his good behavior.

JOSEPH R. LOWENSTEIN, who was convicted at the September term of receiving stolen goods, was brought up for sentence, when Judge McCUNN took the bench and sentenced him to pay a fine of $50. The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Recruiting Under the New Call.

SUPERVISOR BLUNT TO BE MADE A MAJOR-GENERAL.

Brig.-Gen. HAYES, the new Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, went to Albany last evening to consult with the Governor in relation to the means to be adopted for recruiting volunteers in this State under the new call of the President. The Board of Supervisors have decided to offer $300 each for volunteers enlisting in the City, which, with the bounties offered by the State and General Government, will amount to $706 for all recruits who have seen service, and $600 for new volunteers. If this does not have the effect to speedily fill the quota for this City, it is pretty certain that no pecuniary inducement would accomplish that result. The only evil effect of the large bounties offered here, will be that they will induce volunteers from the country districts to come here and enlist, and thus diminish the supply in other parts of the State. This can only be remedied by the cities and towns of the interior offering similar bounties. It will also have a tendency to stop the volunteering for the new regiments which are being raised by the State authorities, as the Government bounties, with those offered by this City, only apply to volunteers for regiments now in the field. One object of Gen. HAYES' visit to Albany, is to try and devise some means of harmonizing the recruiting service as carried on by the State authorities and by the General Government. There are several new regiments now being organized in the State, to whose officers it would be a great sacrifice to be compelled to abandon their enterprise after so great an outlay of time and money. We understand that Supervisor BLUNT is about to receive the commission of Major-General of Volunteers' The appointment is made in consideration of his past services in promoting enlistments, and for the purpose of facilitating his future labors in the same patriotic cause. On its first being intimated to Mr. BLUNT he declined in advance accepting any pay for his services, and consented to receive the commission only that he might thereby become more useful and efficient in the work of furnishing recruits for the army.

The Successor of Gen. Canby.

Brig.-Gen. GEO. J. STANNARD, who was announced in yesterday's TIMES as having been appointed to succeed Gen. CANBY in command of the United States troops in the City and Harbor of New-York, will enter upon his duties to-day. Gen. CANBY, who only received a temporary appointment to this post during the emergency arising out of the riots, returns to Washington, where he will resume his duties as military adviser in the War Department. During his brief administration in this Department, he has won hosts of friends, and he returns to Washington with the best wishes of every one with whom he has come in contact. His successor, Gen. STANNARD, is a native of Vermont, and about 40 years of age. At the first battle of Bull Run, he was Lieut.-Colonel of the Second regiment Vermont Volunteers, and has served in the Army of the Potomac from that time until the battle of Gettysburgh, where he was wounded in the leg. He received his commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the 11th of March last, and commanded the Vermont brigade at Gettysburgh. He is favorably noticed in the report of Gen. MEADE, printed in yesterday's TIMES. Since his recovery from his wound he has been on duty at Fort Richmond. Maj. CHRISTENSEN and the other officers who served under Gen. CANBY in this Department will continue at their posts, and will be assisted by Lieut. HOOKER, the only member of Gen. STANNARD's Staff now remaining with him.

Strike of the Railroad Employes.

Yesterday morning the employes on all the City railroads, except the Second, Third avenue and the Cross-town roads, after making one or two trips struck, left the cars, and trips were discontinued, citizens along the several routes being seriously the sufferers. The drivers and conductors demand $2 per day, instead of $1 50. The employes who had struck were assembled during the day in the vicinity of the respective depots, and although considerable feeling existed no disposition was evinced to do other than quietly "bide their time."

The Second-avenue Road advanced the wages of the men from $1 50 to $1 75 per day, and they all continued on—the trips being uninterrupted.

The Third-avenue Road made an advance of 30 cents—raising the pay to $1 80 per day—which has apparently satisfied the employes, and the cars were run regularly.

On the Fourth-avenue, the strike was made early in the day, and after one or two trips with "green" men, the running was abandoned, and not resumed during the day.

The employes on the Sixth-avenue also left the road at an early hour, and no trips were made during the balance of the day.

The Eighth-avenue Road was early "off the track," and continued off during the day and night.

After a few trips the cars on the Ninth-avenue were abandoned. Down trips were made with improvised drivers, but on their reaching the terminus complaints were preferred that they were unlicensed; Capt. THORNE, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, directed their arrest; five were taken into custody and two of them were fined by acting Mayor WALSH, $2 each; the others procured licenses and were discharged.

On the Tenth-avenue the strike was made after the first trip, and the trips were not resumed.

None of the roads, save the Second and Third, had effected any compromise, but it is understood that they have secured a sufficient number of new men to enable them to resume their regular trips this morning.

There is no doubt that a number of trades have taken advantage of the very general movement for an increase of wages which are well paid at present, and have been well paid at all times. This is the misfortune invariably attending anything like a general movement of this nature, and should attract the attention and animadversion of those whose claims are indisputably just and right. The machinists, for instance, whose demonstration is formidable, and whose moderate course is commanding respect, should, with the moral power they have, frown down and repudiate any attempt made by well-paid trades to attach themselves to their coat-tails, and swing in on their success. Injustice will be done employers which is not contemplated or intended by the right-thinking portion of those who are seeking an advance. The whole movement may be prejudiced by this, and may by it lose the sympathy of the public, which goes far toward success.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE JEWELRY OF THE WASHINGTON NUPTIALS.—The jewelry of Miss CHASE's *trousseau*, from the superb engagement ring, about which some intrusive paragraphist made an item weeks since, [down to the smallest shawl-pin of the outfit, has been for weeks a subject of deep speculation among the ladies. To enumerate the items, or give a detailed description of each, is consequently superfluous. The jewelry worn upon the bridal occasion consisted of a tiara of pearls and diamonds, and a bracelet and pair of earrings of kindred materials. The tiara has for a base a line of pearls of exquisite symmetry and exceedingly rare color. This is shaped cunningly to fit the lady's small head, swelling as it advances from either ear into a beautiful garland of orange leaves and blossoms, formed of the precious matters before suggested and meeting at the front in a deftly tied bow of brilliants, upon which rests a marvelous pearl in size and orient well worthy the old Roman appellation, *unio*. By a dexterous mechanical *coup*, this tiara is so fashioned as to furnish, as need may be, four distinct ornaments; in the first place, the true lover's knot detaches, and with its dazzling diamonds and its mammoth pearl, the largest in America, forms a unique brooch. Next the garland separates into two graceful sprays, available as head ornaments when the whole tiara is not requisite. Finally, the base line of pearls leaves its ribs of gold and becomes a necklace. The bracelet is a circlet of five rows of pearls of exemplary beauty, meeting in a head of diamond open-work, bearing a Maltese cross of brilliants, which incloses a very rare pearl. The ear-rings are pendant pear-shaped pearls, mounted in small brilliants. Since the famous diamond wedding of the Cuban magnifico, no such jewelry has been worn.

ANNIVERSARY OF HOWARD LODGE No. 60, I. O. OF O. F.—The Twenty-second Anniversary of this Lodge was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the Egyptian Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, with interesting exercises. There was an appropriate address by P. G. JOEL W. MASON; singing by the Quartette Club, Messrs. W. L. SEE, A. L. SEE, C. H. SEE, and D. SIMMS; a duet by Messrs. A. L. SEE and A. L. SHAW, Jr.; a solo by Prof. H. G. OVINGTON; a promenade solo on the piano-forte by Prof. WAY, and the proceedings were pleasantly concluded with a sociable dance and supper. The Lodge is financially in a flourishing condition, and comprising, as it does, among its members, some of our most prominent citizens, is a great favorite with the fraternity.

THE POLES OF THE CITY.—There is being now formed, under the leading of the Hungarian Count HENRY FARMONT, who has been accused and prosecuted as a traitor by the Austrian Government, having been the editor of the Opposition paper *Universal Correspondens*, a Polish National Committee in this State, for the purpose of maintaining the interests of the Polish insurgents, in connection with the Polish Club of London, the latter being under the leadership of Prince CZARTORISKI, who the Poles claim will be the future King of Poland. Mr. FARMONT is working as zealously for the Polish as for the Hungarian cause, and desires to combine these two national movements to a single great one. A meeting will be held some time next week.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARK PEARL.—The British bark *Pearl*, which sailed from this port on the 22d ult., was lost in a gale off Hatteras Inlet on the 29th. The officers and crew were brought to this City by the schooner *Highlander*. Capt. WHEATLEY, of the *Pearl*, makes the following statement respecting her loss:

Sailed from New-York, Oct. 22, with a cargo of wheat under American inspection. On Oct. 25, during a heavy gale from the east, sprung a leak, and pumps choked, "cleared them." On the 26th they choked again, when we bore up for Chesapeake, and from this time until leaving her, could not get any water up the pump. On the 29th, abandoned her with 8½ feet of water in the hold, and finding we were to the southward of Cape Henry, ran for Cape Hatteras in the boat. On rounding Cape Hatteras spoke the schooner *Highlander*, who took us on board, 12 in all. The *Pearl* was 384 tons measurement, built in Sunderland, 20 years old, and owned by FRANCIS ROBINSON, of North Shields.

Capt. WHEATLY, late of British bark *Pearl*, lost at sea, sends the following card:

A CARD.—We have much pleasure in publicly thanking Capt. DAYTON and his officers for their kindness to us and the crew, while on board his schooner *Highlander*, who rescued us at sea.

WM. WHEATLEY, Master.
WM. BROWN, Mate,
of British bark *Pearl*.

CITIZENS SCHOOL TICKET, EIGHTH WARD.—The citizens of the Eighth Ward, irrespective of party, met at No. 196 Spring-street, last evening, for the purpose of nominating School officers. WILLIAM TUCKER, Esq., presided, and ABRAHAM BREWER was appointed Secretary. The following nominations were made: For Commissioner, WALTER A. ADAMS; Inspector, GEORGE DUROCHE; Trustees, JOHN R. RUSSELL and WILLIAM HANNA.

THE MONTREAL VISITORS.—The municipal visitors from Montreal called upon Acting Mayor WALSH yesterday, and expressed a high sense of gratification at the courtesy with which they were received and treated in all the City Departments. They left the City yesterday, it is believed, for Philadelphia. Mayor ODDIE is expected home to-day.

[Advertisement.]

THE HUMAN HAIR: Its Anatomy, Color, Quality, Length, Function—Our Social Relations—Courtship in Scotland—Receiving Attentions—How to Win a Lover—The American Man—The Human Foot: Its Physiology, Anatomy and Right Treatment, with fifteen illustrations—Unity of Man—Development Theory—Psychology—Dreams—American Aborigines—The Soldier's Bride: A Poem, etc., in the *Phrenological Journal*—November No., 15 cents, by first post.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"LIFE A FAILURE."—Why is it that so many merchants fail? Answer—Because they are not adapted to the business. Were the "right man in the right place," selected on phrenological principles, success and not failure would be the rule. Read the *Phrenological Journal* for particulars; $1 50 a year, or 15 cents per number; sent by first post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 44 | Sun sets..... 4 45 | Moon sets.. 7 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 19 | Gov. Island..10 08 | Hell Gate..11 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall. M. O. Roberts.
Steamers A. J. Chapman, Gilfillan, Beaufort, N. C., C. Hamilton & Co.; J. R. Franklin, Clayton, ——, T. G. Benton's Sons.
Ship Adriatic, Moore, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.
Barks Crested Wave. (Br.,) Dobson, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, John Morton, Jr., Auguste & Jeanette, (Pruss.,) ——, Liverpool. W. Salem & Co.; Alphia, (Norw.,) Jamsen, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sarah A. Nickels, Nickels, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ellingwood, Ellingwood, New-Orleans, T. A. R. Webster.
Brigs Leviathan, Singer, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Steele, Bermuda, J. Harvey; A. G. Archibald, (Br.,) Nickerson, Londonderry, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Pearless, (Br.,) Power, Halifax, J. S. Whitney.
Schooners Blossom, Douglass, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Eliza Fharo, Leeds, Washington. Van Brunt & Slaght; Lord of the Isles, Cummings, St. Domingo City, Brett, Son & Co.; Wm. Bement, Parker, Alexandria; Marrietta Smith, Patrick, New-Haven, J. & T. Pearsall; D. Oakes, Tuthill, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; R. C. Russell, ——, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Mary & Adeline, Davis, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Tunis Depew, Allen, York River, F. J. Campbell; Mount Hope, Spaulding, Rockland, via Portland, V. Haviland, America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Alice Ann Randall, King, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; S. G. Miles, Jones, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Enterprise, Wheaton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Edward Everett, Gallashaw, La Manche, Placentia Bay Lead Co; Caroline Cornelia, Reed, Port Royal, Bentley, Smith & Co., Ocean Wave, Zeluff, York River, F. J. Campbell.
Sloop W. D. Mangum, Thomas, Taunton.

Arrived.

Steamer Vulcan, Merrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.
Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Ship Charles J. Baker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Ardrossan 28 ds., with pig iron and mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Harriet A. Stepheson, (of Turks Island,) Prindle, Swan Island, and 14 ds. from Key West, with guano to J. & N. Smith & Co. Was bound to Havre; put into this port in distress, having on the 1st inst., off Cape Florida, during a heavy gale from N., sprung a leak, and at present making very badly; had nothing but northerly winds the entire passage.
Bark John W. Andrews, (of Boston,) Hardy, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to A. McArthur.
Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 29 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lightbourne.
Brig Mary Emily, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Hankins, Para 27 ds., with rubber, &c., to H. R. Corning, Son & Co. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. and N. W. gales. 2d inst., lat. 29 45, lon. 69. Henry Grochl, aged 27 years, seaman, of Germany, fell from the jibboom overboard, and was drowned. Left no Am. vessels. The Br. brig Solferino would sail for New-York next day.
Brig Albert Adams, (of Boston,) Townsend, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to master. Nov. 10, 70 miles east of Sandy Hook, in a gale from northward, lost fore and maintopmast and split foresail.
Schr. Highlander, Dayton, Beaufort, N. C., 14 ds., via Fortress Monroe, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Oct. 31, 14 miles east of Hatteras Inlet, fell in with Br. bark Pearl, of North Shields, hence 22d ult. for Glasgow, with a cargo of grain, in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain and crew, 14 in number, and brought them to this port.
Schr. Andromeda, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Ashby, Havana Oct. 25, with sugar to J. B. Gager. Nov. 4, lat. 32 56, lon. 72 44, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Connecticut, all well. While coming through Buttermilk Channel, came in collision with schr. Hiawatha, which had her rail. Had heavy N. and N. W. gales for the last 5 ds.
Schr. Amelia Ann, (Br., of Nassau,) Eneas, Nassau 2d inst., with cotton and turpentine to Joseph Eneas.
Schr. Vivid, (Br., of Halifax,) Flich, Halifax 6 ds., with oats and potatoes to master.
Schr. J. O. Ireland, Chase, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Edward Wotten, Young, Providence, for Poughkeepsie.
Schr. Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. C. L. Bayles, Tooker, Waycomoco, with wood.
Schr. Napoleon, Sopies, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. J. D. Griffin, Cole, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Sylph, Abbott, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Vermilion, Hulse, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Roger Parmelee, Hurd, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Buroc, Hodgdon, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
BELOW—Brig Sophia, from Leghorn.
WIND—Sunset, S. W. and light.

Sailed.

Steamers S. Spaulding and Jersey Blue.
Ships Topgallant, S. Crowell.
Barks Observer, (Br.,) Albert the Good, (Br.)
Brigs Advent, (Br.,) Antonio Mathe.
Schr. Hartstein.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 13—Arr. brig J. Richards, from Cardiff; Sosna, from Gonaives; Martha Washington, from Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Luther Child, Capt. Kelly, from Philadelphia for Boston, coal laden, while passing up the lower Bay, this morning, went ashore on Roamer Shoals; was towed off by the pilot-boat Nettle, No. 20. She is leaking badly, and has been docked for repairs.

The Eastern boats, due here early this morning, did not arrive until 11 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The schr. Almira T., Capt. Kelly, from this port for Dighton, Mass., with a cargo of coal, struck on the stone pile, Delaware Breakwater, on Monday night, and sunk. Vessel and cargo total loss. Crew saved.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Oct. 21, schr. Augusta, for New-York next day.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rich English velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, reserved and mahogany tête-à-tête, arm-chairs, lounges and parlor chairs, French plate oval and pier mirrors, mahogany buffet, mahogany and oak bedsteads, bureaus and washstand, black walnut extension table, hair mattress, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.; also, at 12 o'clock, a very superior carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Hale & Co., of this City, with all the modern improvements; also, mahogany grand piano by Webster.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

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EAGLE MILLS.
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Successors to
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ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
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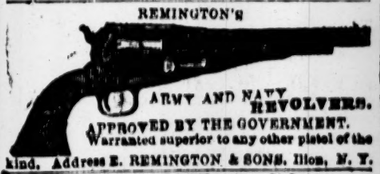
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POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 9 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
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For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushings of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION?" Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is safe, pleasant in its taste and oder, and more Strengthening than any of the preparations of
IRON OR BARK.

For those Suffering from Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions, from whatever cause, either in
MALE OR FEMALE,
It will give you
A GOOD APPETITE,
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STRONG HEALTHY NERVES,
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BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,
and will enable you to
SLEEP WELL.
A trial will convince the most
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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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